

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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TOPICS OF THE HOUR.

MR. GLADSTONE'S RETIREMENT.

MR. GLADSTONE'S resignation of the Premiership is an accomplished fact. The reasons generally given for his retirement is trouble with the eyes, requiring an operation, and defective hearing. Mr. Gladstone will continue to sit in the

House of Commons as a member. Lord Rosebery succeeds Mr. Gladstone as Premier, and Sir William Harcourt consents to serve under the former, and to be the Liberal leader in the House of Commons. Mr. Labouchère, the Radical leader, is opposed to the selection of a peer for the Premiership, but he will neither vote nor support a motion of want of confidence. Lord Kimberly has become Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The Irish representatives will support the reorganized Ministry provided the Home-Rule issue is kept at the front of the Liberal policy as under Mr. Gladstone. Parliament has been prorogued.

Mr. Gladstone's speech in accepting the House of Lords' amendments to

the Parish Councils Bill was less conciliatory than the speech in relation to the Employers' Liability Bill. Mr. Gladstone said:

The question now is whether the judgment of the House of Lords is not only to modify, but to annihilate, the whole work of the House of Commons. The Government has not been anxious to precipitate or unduly accentuate a crisis. It has been anxious rather to save something from the wreck. We are, therefore, compelled to accompany our acceptance of the amendments of the House of Lords to the present Bill with the declaration that the differences between the two Houses cannot continue. Without using any hard words or without presuming to judge motives,

we feel it our duty to state the indisputable fact that the issue is raised between a deliberative assembly elected by the votes of 7,000,000 men and a different kind of an assembly, though it was occupied by some men of virtue and talent. That controversy, once raised, must go forward to its issue. There is a higher authority than the House of Commons. There is the authority of the Nation, which must, in the last resort, decide the crisis at once. The Government would regard the decision as absolutely final. The time has come to invite this decision of the people.

Mr. Gladstone's Career.

William Ewart Gladstone was born in Liverpool, the fourth son of the late Sir John Gladstone, Bart., a well-known Liverpool merchant. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford.

He entered Lincoln's Inn in 1833, but, after a membership of six years, petitioned to have his name withdrawn from the books of the society, as he had given up his intention of being called to the bar.

In the House of Commons he soon attracted the attention of Sir Robert Peel, who appointed him to a Junior Lordship of the Treasury, and in 1834 made him Under Secretary for Colonial Affairs.

When Sir Robert Peel returned to power, Mr. Gladstone again accepted office under his administration and was sworn a member of the Privy Council. The revision of the Tariff in 1842 was almost entirely the result of Mr. Gladstone's efforts. In 1846, he resigned his seat for Newark. In 1847, he was elected for the University of Oxford, and again in 1851, after a severe contest. Under the "coalition" Ministry, in 1852, he was appointed to the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, where he rendered great assistance to the Ministry through his profound knowledge of finance.

After the breaking up of the Aberdeen administration, Mr. Gladstone resigned. He resumed office again in 1859 under Lord Palmerston as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Gladstone succeeded Mr. Disraeli as First Lord of the Treasury, in 1868. During his administration, the Irish Land Act and other important Bills were passed. When the University Education (Ireland) Bill was defeated, in 1873, Mr. Gladstone tendered his resignation to the Queen, but, as Mr. Disraeli refused to take office, Mr. Gladstone reluctantly undertook to reorganize the Cabinet, and assumed the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, in addition to his office as First Lord of the Treasury. In 1880, he became the Liberal member for Midlothian, and after consultations among the chiefs of the party, the Queen was recommended to intrust the forming of the Cabinet to Mr. Gladstone. The history of his second Ministry may be summed up in three words—Ireland, Egypt, Franchise.

In 1885, Mr. Gladstone was overthrown by a vote on the Budget, and Lord Salisbury came into power. Soon afterward, Mr. Gladstone was returned to office, and soon caused it to be known that he was about to introduce a Home-Rule measure for Ireland. One of his most famous speeches was made on introducing the Bill. It was rejected by a majority of 30. He appealed to the country, and was returned by an overwhelming majority. He resigned without meeting Parliament.

English Comment.

This is not the first time that Mr. Gladstone has withdrawn from conflict, leaving his followers to extricate themselves from the disaster he has caused. He left the party divided and defeated in 1874, split from top to bottom in 1886, and leaves it leaderless and distracted in the face of a powerful and united enemy in 1894.—*The St. James Gazette, London.*

We regret to say that there is no longer any room for hope that Mr. Gladstone will be able to lead the Government of the Liberal Party in the coming session. The unimpaired strength of his physical frame and the undiminished brightness of his magnificent intellect are counterbalanced by the cruel malady which afflicts his eyes. The facts are inexpressibly pathetic and intensely sad. As regards his successor, it is in every respect desirable, *ceteris paribus*, that the Premier sit in the House of Commons, but this is not a question of principle, and ought not to prevent the fittest man from filling the post. Mr. Gladstone has given the signal for which the people were waiting. The



GLADSTONE.

final decision, however, is not at hand, as there is no intention of dissolving Parliament this year. The Lords have not yet filled up the measure of their mischief. Other Liberal measures will be listed in the Queen's speech, and on their reception of these the judgment of the country may be asked.—*The Daily News, London.*

Mr. Gladstone's retirement in some sense is a turning-point in the history of the Kingdom. The House of Commons will be profoundly changed by his withdrawal from public life. He has been the watchful guardian of the dignity and authority of the House, even when the habit of autocratic power has rendered his imperious temper difficult to control. The House will sadly miss his restraining influence, which is more than ever required now when manners are degenerating and respect for constituted authorities is regarded by many as a mark of weakness. We deplore that his last speech as a leader was unworthy of the occasion, dealing throughout with meagre and bitter banalities and current partisanship. He leaves his post without offering a programme, formulating a policy, or enunciating a principle. He simply exhorts his followers to proceed consistently upon his own method of getting up steam by firing some of our institutions.—*The Times, London.*



LORD ROSEBERY.

Neither dignity nor grace has been consulted in the arrangement for the close of Mr. Gladstone's career. Up to the last moment those persons possessing a primary claim on his confidence were quite obviously under a false impression as to his intentions. The autocratic obstinacy which attempted to cram into one year legislation which should have occupied two culminates in a pitiable scene of confusion, recrimination, and frantic haste. There cannot be the slightest doubt as to the nation's award on the action of the House of Lords, and Mr. Gladstone may well be impatient to escape the responsibility of a struggle in which his prescient eyes must discern the certainty of humiliating failure.—*The Standard, London.*

Mr. Gladstone's last failure is pitiable. He has thrown his last bomb at the House of Lords, which frustrated him. He now retreats, tired and embittered in his old age. It was the irony of fate that Lord Rosebery listened to the speech delegating to him the task of destroying the House of which he himself is a member.—*The Pall Mall Gazette, London.*

It is a legacy of effort and stubborn conflict which Gladstone leaves to those who are to come after him. Thursday's speech in the House of Commons will be notable on the pages of history as marking not only the close of a matchless career, but the opening of a new era in the national story.—*The Speaker, London.*

From Lord Rosebery and most of his colleagues there might be fairly expected a more Palmerstonian and patriotic policy, in which they would certainly encounter no attack from the Opposition. But their difficulty will be to discard their heritage.—*The Morning Post, London.*

Lord Rosebery's dominant ideal is colonial expansion and imperial unity, coupled with a sincere belief in democracy.—*The Westminster Gazette, London.*

Mr. Gladstone's departure from office seems for a moment to leave the world bare, but he has left us a legacy. Samson's last tug brought down the Lords. Mr. Gladstone remained out of office until the latter part of 1892, but he retained his leadership of the Liberal Party in the House of Commons, and his vigorous attacks upon the foreign and domestic policies of the Salisbury Government weakened the Conservative Party and forced the resignation of the Cabinet. The appeal of Lord Salisbury to the country resulted in his defeat. Parliament reassembled in February, and in due course of time Mr. Gladstone introduced his Home-Rule Bill.—*The Chronicle, London.*

A German View of Gladstone.

Sixty years have passed since Gladstone entered the British House of Commons; fifty years since he was made Lord of the Exchequer for the first time. He has changed during his long political career from a Conservative to a Liberal. He is still an orator of great power: but he has lost the reputation of being infallible. The opinion of the British public is to-day similar to the *vox populi* in Germany during the last years of Bismarck's reign: "Nothing succeeds with the Premier any more." Gladstone, too, would not be missed if he were to resign to-day; but, as Bismarck is venerated in Germany, Gladstone would ever be regarded in England as the "Grand Old Man," and even in his retirement, his opinions would have weight and influence.

Gladstone has met with defeat. The Home-Rule Bill is an unburied corpse. The campaign against the House of Lords is delayed, because the Government dares not to risk a general election. The Employers' Liability Bill is moving very slowly; and the Premier's lack of interest in the navy is in direct opposition to English public opinion. Gladstone holds fast to Liberal principles with such firmness that he is unable to understand the foreign politics of the country. He is just as one-sided a Liberal as Bismarck is a one-sided Conservative.

In church matters, he shows inconsistency. Twenty-five years ago, he made Ireland free from the domination of the English Church, yet he will not grant the same boon to Scotland and Wales. He is a Puseyist, and his nose has a weakness for incense.

Whatever may be his weaknesses, in spite of his defeats, the political career of Gladstone will end only at his death. England has need of a statesman who can adjust the Landlord question, disestablish the Church, reform the Upper House, and protect the laboring classes. He is, indeed, the "Grand Old Man," and though his later work may show a falling-away from what he accomplished in former years, yet the whole world must honor and respect him.—*Das Kleine Journal, Berlin.*

THE SEIGNIORAGE BILL.

ON March 2, the House, by a vote of 154 to 54, passed the Bland Seigniorage Bill in an amended form. The Secretary of the Treasury is directed to coin the seigniorage of the silver bullion in the Treasury to the amount of \$55,156,681 and issue certificates thereon as fast as coined, such coin or certificates to be used in the payment of the ordinary expenditures of the Treasury; and the Secretary is authorized to issue certificates in excess of such coinage if he deems it necessary, but not to exceed the amount named. The second section provides for the coinage of the remaining bullion in the Treasury and the destruction of certificates issued against it. The Act shall not be construed to make any change in the legal tender or redemption quality of the notes of the Act of 1890. Nineteen Republicans voted in favor of the Bill, and forty-nine Democrats voted against it.

Not only does the Bill materially increase the already burdensome proportion of silver in our circulation, but it opens up again the broader and more important question of silver policy which banking and commercial interests were justified in regarding as effectually settled by the Repeal Act. The Bill now goes to the Senate. It will doubtless be subjected to minor amendments, but the conclusion apparently is well founded that it will pass the Upper House. Still there is ample time for the business interests to do their duty by filing a united and forcible protest against the measure.—*The Journal of Commerce (Ind.), New York.*

Certainly, the Bill is mischievous in principle and would be in effect. Yet the long struggle over it in the House has hardly attracted attention, much less created any excitement in the business community. Every one feels confident that the Bill can never become a law because the President would never permit it, and would have no hesitation in vetoing it. Even without that assurance, there is a strong impression that the silver craze is dying out.—*The Times (Dem.), New York.*

This Government, though terribly hard pressed at present by Democratic Administration, is able in a legitimate way to meet all of its obligations; but no Government, though it have ten times the wealth of the United States, can deliberately tamper

with its obligations or pursue a course of absolute financial dishonesty. It was the threat of the Administration ten months ago to pay Treasury notes in silver which precipitated a financial panic, the like of which has never been experienced.—*The American (Rep.)*, Baltimore.

Though this substitute measure makes some modifications in his first project of law, we cannot see that the changes materially improve the measure. Assuredly they do not bring it within cannon-shot of soundness. It still remains a proposal to coin a vacuum and to inflate the currency with fiat notes issued upon an imaginary basis.—*The Herald (Ind.)*, Boston.

Has not the Democratic Party done enough evil without resorting to so dishonorable a scheme as this? It will be held responsible for this new shame which it has put upon the country.—*The Enquirer (Rep.)*, Philadelphia.

The passage of this Bill testifies to the unsoundness of the Democratic majority on the finances.—*The Herald (Rep.)*, Utica.

It is a great humiliation that such a Bill should pass one branch of Congress. If it passes both branches it will, we have little doubt, be brained by an Executive veto. Probably many of the members who voted for it, and who have thus made themselves "solid" with the Populist vote at home, will be glad to have it vetoed.—*The Evening Post (Ind.)*, New York.

The Bill points in the right direction. When it becomes a law it will lift out of the vaults of the Treasury all the silver bullion now lying there useless. It will put it into circulation as coined money. It will be instrumental in paying debts and taxes and will vitalize business.—*The Plain Dealer (Dem.)*, Cleveland.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON HAWAII.

THE Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has submitted its report on the Hawaiian question. The majority report, signed by Chairman Morgan and the Republican members, sustains the course of Minister Stevens and the Harrison Administration, and also approves of the policy of the present Administration. The appointment of Mr. Blount is justified, and his report is declared to be based on a fair investigation. President Cleveland is declared to have been guilty of no impropriety whatever, while the ex-Queen is held responsible for the revolution which led to her overthrow.

The Republican members of the Committee submitted a supplementary report in which they declare that the appointment of Mr. Blount was unconstitutional, that the order placing the troops under command of Mr. Blount and Minister Willis was irregular, that the lowering of the flag was unwarrantable, and that the President had no authority to reopen the questions that had been determined by the recognition of the Provisional Government.

Senators Butler, Gray, and Turpie, Democrats, also submitted a supplementary report in which, without expressly concurring in any part of the majority report, they dissent specifically from the views expressed with regard to Minister Stevens' action, and find that he wrongfully supported the revolution. The minority declare in favor of a policy of non-interference with Hawaii, but Senators Butler and Turpie, in a supplementary report, state that they are in favor of annexation at the proper time and under proper conditions.

Substantially the great Senatorial investigation has not resulted in reflecting any particular odium on President Cleveland or Commissioner Blount. The conclusions arrived at by most of the Committee have a distinct partisan bias, but there was a considerable change in public opinion between the time the Committee began its private hearings and concluded them. The report of the majority reads as though it was desirous of getting out of the trouble as easily as possible.—*The Transcript (Rep.)*, Boston.

The many men of many minds who make up the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations have turned in their several and conflicting reports on the Hawaiian affair, apparently in the amiable desire to please all tastes and fancies. Chairman Morgan, for so ardent a swashbuckler, is singularly moderate. A year ago he was enthusiastic for annexation and loud in praise of Harrison and Stevens. He still thinks those two gentlemen were wise and patriotic and constitutional in all they did, but he thinks as well that the flat reversal of this policy by President

Cleveland and Minister Blount was also wise and patriotic and constitutional. They are all honorable men, in fact, according to him, except the Queen, upon whom he is very severe as "the author and promoter of a revolution in Hawaii."—*The Evening Post (Ind.)*, New York.

The object of Senator Morgan, who prepared the report, was, doubtless, to let the President down as easily as possible, and he has diplomatically fulfilled his mission; but while shrinking from open criticism of the Administration's disreputable course, his honesty and patriotism have forced him to array with such inexorable logic the facts developed during the investigation that they make the President more ridiculous and unstatesmanlike than if the Senator had striven to wither him with a philippic. Indeed, it is refreshing to turn from the namby-pamby affectation of morality with which the Administration professes to have been inspired in dealing with Hawaiian affairs to the sound, virile, and American principles set forth in the report.—*The American (Rep.)*, Baltimore.

The report of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations as to "whether any, and if so what, irregularities have occurred in the diplomatic or other intercourse between the United States and Hawaii in relation to the recent political revolution in Hawaii" is a rather picturesque bit of patchwork, but it is not of the least consequence. That antique Southern Whig, Senator Morgan, of Alabama, made the majority report, but he could get only the Republican members to sign it with him, and they dissented from some of his most important conclusions. The Democrats of the Committee joined in a minority report, in which they dissented from those opinions of Morgan to which the Republicans assented. This leaves the ancient Whig in a position all his own.—*The Times (Dem.)*, New York.

Senator Morgan has done a very handsome piece of work, and the Cuckoos had better not call him to the floor by criticizing his report. Their only refuge is submission in silence.—*The Standard-Union (Rep.)*, Brooklyn.

Senator Morgan's report on the Hawaiian affair is evidently an attempt to whitewash everybody.—*The Journal (Ind.)*, New Bedford.

The course of the President, so carefully reviewed by the Committee, reflects the highest credit upon himself and the Nation.—*The Free Press (Dem.)*, Detroit.

Senator Morgan's report is a mere incoherent yawp of jingoism.—*The Record (Dem.)*, Philadelphia.

HOME INDUSTRIES AND THE WILSON BILL.

THE *North American Review*, New York, March, publishes a symposium of articles by the Presidents of the Chambers of Commerce of New York, Boston, San Francisco, and New Orleans on the above topic.

Mr. Charles Stewart Smith, of the New York Chamber, asserts that Protection *vs.* Free Trade is a good political war-cry in election times; but that there is not now, and never has been, any considerable number of people who believe in Free Trade, and that any party which may impose an income-tax will display a profound genius for blundering. Mr. Smith characterizes the proposal to tax only incomes of over \$4,000 as socialistic and vicious in tendency. Apart from that measure, he considers the Wilson Bill an honest attempt to carry out the views and professions of the party in power. He recognizes the difficulties imposed on them by the inheritance of a bankrupt treasury and extravagant pension-claims, but thinks they might all have been obviated by an increase of the taxes on tobacco, whiskey, and beer. Moreover, he characterizes the placing of sugar on the free-list as a grand error, inasmuch as it neutralizes the advantages of our reciprocity treaties with the people south of us. But whatever the faults of the Bill, its prompt passage, apart from the income-tax, is necessary to a renewed activity in business.

Mr. Kemble, of the Boston Chamber, repudiates the idea that the proposed Tariff Bill, or the purchase of silver, or the tightness

of money in financial circles last summer, can be held accountable for the existing depression. What is wanted to change the situation, he says, is *demand*, and this absence of demand is due to the fact that people have not so much money as before to buy with; that they have not so much money because values have declined, in most cases because of superabundance. Demand will bring prosperity; the absence of it will produce depression, and during periods of depression, various weaknesses and defects and errors are brought to light which create a want of confidence and intensify and prolong the unfortunate state of affairs. This is a summary of the situation as it presents itself to Mr. Kemble.

Mr. A. K. Miller, of the New Orleans Chamber, speaking for Louisiana alone, says that the Wilson Bill would be for Louisiana almost as ruthless an act as the devastation of the Palatinate which, a century ago, ruined thousands of industrious farmers and mechanics, and filled all the capitals of Europe with beggars. Speaking of Free Trade in general terms, he says: "A great commercial city like New Orleans is interested in having trade as free as possible, and as little trammelled by tariff taxes and legislations; and the mercantile classes would naturally favor any

effect that, while the promise of "free coal" and "free iron" seems to invite the merchants of San Francisco to forsake the doctrines of McKinley for those of Wilson, the placing of sugar on the free list would mean ruin to the promising infant industry of beet-sugar production; that free wool and free barley are opposed to Californian interests, as are also free wine and free quicksilver; while as regards lumber, he says, that in consequence of cheap Chinese labor, and better and more accessible forests on the Canadian side, "there is between the American lumberman on this (Pacific) coast and ruin simply the slight tariff now in force on imported lumber."

How to Settle the Silver Problem.—The question of whether there shall be a single or a double standard for money is one which agitates all the civilized nations of the world. When we say that Europe and the United States have a gold standard, the assertion is much too broad. Only the richest and most powerful countries of Europe have a gold standard, because they have gold enough to carry on their international transactions. Russia, however, has not gold enough, neither has Austria, nor Italy, nor Spain, nor Portugal. The monetary condition of Mexico is that of monometallism, but the metal is silver. The same is the case



GROVER:—"Say, he did some great things in his time. But look what I've done! He isn't in it with me."
—Judge.

legislation having these objects in view. They expected and desired an intelligent Tariff measure; one that would provide the Government with sufficient means to pay its debts, and that would stimulate foreign trade, but would do this without injury to our home manufactures, without lowering the standard of wages, or increasing the already excessive army of the unemployed." Practically, he says, Louisiana has only two industries, sugar and lumber. The rich soil of the country is fit for nothing but sugar; but to grow sugar at a profit we must be protected by a duty, or supported by a bounty. The Wilson Bill would add nearly half a million persons to the already over-swollen army of the unemployed and destitute. As regards the lumber-trade, the Wilson Bill, by throwing our markets open to Canadian lumber, would close the Louisiana mills entirely. This section of the Wilson Bill designed to place sugar on the Free-List is characterized by Mr. Miller as "against every principle of justice; a violation of the pledges of Government."

Mr. W. H. Dinmond, of the Californian Chamber, treating the question admittedly from the point of view of the greatest good of the greatest numbers of the people of his own State, says in



TRUTHFUL BILL:—"I cannot tell a lie, uncle—Grover did it."

—Puck.

with nearly all South America, with all Central Asia, with China and Japan.

But you ask, how can trade be carried on between nations who have standards which vary so widely? It seems to me that there is one way by which this can be done. Let all the nations have two standards, silver as well as gold, but strike pieces of a certain weight only, 5, 10, 15, 20 grammes of gold, 5, 10, 15, 20 grammes of silver. Cease to call these pieces francs or dollars or pounds sterling. Let the Government interfere only to certify as to the weight and title of each piece, which will be guaranteed by the effigies thereon. Leave to private persons, to custom, to commerce, the settlement of the relative value of the pieces. Let the mints of all the countries of the world coin without limit the two metals. I do not undertake to formulate the way in which such a change can be brought about. Once effected, it will facilitate all operations of trade, and transactions between all countries will be carried on precisely as they are now between Great Britain and the United States, the Bank of England refusing to receive United States coin in any other way than by weight.—*Raphael Georges Levy, in the Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris, January 15.*

THE STATESMEN OF THE SOUTH.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, ex-Mayor of New York, declared in a recent speech that the public men of the South to-day are degenerate successors of Benton and Calhoun, and that the Southern Congressmen's attitude on the Silver Question is due to "crass ignorance." Mr. Bland's Seigniorage Bill he described as an attempt to coin "a negative quantity on the other side of a vacuum." A lively controversy is now in progress as to the truth of Mr. Hewitt's charges.

The Answer from the South.

In a general way, we agree with Mr. Hewitt that the character of Southern statesmanship has decreased from the time before the war, and that her Senators and Congressmen of to-day are as pigmies compared with the intellectual giants of that time.—*The News and Courier, Charleston.*

While it may be true that no one of the South's Congressmen is of the Calhoun calibre, it is gratifying to know that there are no statesmen among them of the Credit Mobilier type.—*The News, Savannah.*

We take no stock in any suggestion that our race of statesmen has died out. There is no more reason for supposing this, than that our race of military men died out with the surrender at Appomattox. All that the South wants is opportunity. The trouble is that conditions are somewhat against us.—*The Dispatch, Richmond.*

Mr. Hewitt is right in saying that the best men of the South do not now go into politics. They devote themselves to business, leaving politics largely for that class who are "fit for nothing else," to which class many of the South's representatives, especially in the United States Senate, unfortunately belong.—*The Courier-Journal, Louisville.*

Politically speaking, this is the day, in the North no less than in the South, of small men in small affairs.—*The Times, Louisville.*

It is the old story. Those who agree with Mr. Hewitt are orthodox, capable men and good fellows; those who disagree with him are incapables.—*The News, Raleigh.*

We do not propose to treat Mr. Hewitt's scold seriously. There is no glory in a tilt with a windmill.—*The Constitution, Atlanta.*

It is the same old quarrel of the kettle and pot. If the day of small men in our affairs is here, it is the duty of the people to get to work and put larger men in their places. Declarations like those of Mr. Hewitt have the good effect of making voters think of such things more seriously. The need is not only in the South, but also in the North; not only in Georgia, but also in New York; not only in Virginia, but also in Kansas and California.—*The American, Baltimore.*

Northern Papers.

If the statesmen of the South have degenerated as he (Mr. Hewitt) asserts, the reproach surely does not come with a good grace from the North. Degenerate as the age may have become in the desponding view of the orator, the Southern representatives in Congress will lose nothing when compared as to ability, experience and public spirit with the representatives from any other portion of the country.—*The Record, Philadelphia.*

It is always wise before we commence to hurl missiles at the windows of our neighbors to reflect whether a return volley may not prove destructive to our own glass houses.—*The Dispatch, Pittsburg.*

If the mental stature of the Southern Senators of to-day is less than that of Calhoun, Benton, Crawford, and Rives, is New England any better off? If the Southern Senators are smaller than the giants of the earlier day, the New England Senators are not helped by a similar comparison. What Mr. Hewitt said of the Southern Senators was true, but it falls short of the whole truth. The decadence of the Senate is not sectional.—*The World, New York.*

So far as the recent history of Southern Congressmen in the Senate or House of Representatives has shown, common fairness

demands the admission that the Democrats among them deserve well of their constituents. They have stood up manfully on many occasions where their associates from Northern States have faltered and proved untrustworthy.—*The Sun, New York.*

The truth is that this is an era of little men. Even those who once had some sort of grip upon public questions and some sense of the true dignity which should mark a statesman, have shriveled and shrunk until they are almost as little as the littlest. Mediocrity is in control in our politics—National, State, and local. And when we do get a man in the White House who, with all his faults, has a true sense of the Nation's dignity, and who is honestly and conscientiously trying to serve her best interests, the little men on both sides do everything in their power to tie his hands.—*The News, Indianapolis.*

ABOLISH ALL PROHIBITION LIQUOR LAWS.

IN the March number of *The Popular Science Monthly*, New York, Mr. Appleton Morgan assails the fundamental principles of prohibitive legislation. He sets out with the general propositions that "(1) the creation of crimes by means of statutes providing for their punishment has generally proved itself bad policy; and (2) that the absolute, unqualified, and distinguished failure of all laws for the abolishment of the traffic in liquor is speedily convincing even the most sanguine Prohibitionist of the expediency of wiping them from every statute-book in the land." These laws, indeed, he continues, never had any adequate or logical reason for existing at all. They have had their origin always, and without exception, in sparsely settled communities where personal liberty was so absolute and unquestioned that it became irksome, where a man with a theory, or a crank with a hobby is welcome as a diversion. In such a precinct as this, a proposition to forbid somebody something, to prohibit something—it might be the wearing of crinoline, or of birds in ladies' hats, or card-playing, round dancing, Sunday newspapers, or the eating of animal food—anything, so long as it is something any one enjoys, will become fortuitously popular.

If, he argues, laws preventing the sale of liquors should be demanded in a petition of those who used and habitually purchased liquor, but who desired to be relieved from the temptation of purchasing it, a wise public policy might have decreed that the petition prevail; but for the non-users and non-purchasers, finding themselves in a majority, to resolve on their own motion that the minority needed protection for which they had not asked, from temptations against which they had not protested, but which were not temptations to the majority, savors of what old Butler characterized as "compounding for sins one had a mind to, by damning those one's not inclined to."

Reviewing the working of Prohibition in Maine, the author says: Under the malign influences of the Essex reform, the State of Maine has introduced into its economy a new industry, that of the "smeller." Its extraordinary courts and constables and special magistrates, its bailiffs and petty officers who earn salaries on the pretense of enforcing laws which none of themselves, and probably no officers of the State or of the Courts, from Chief Justice to tipstaff, thinks of observing, are legion. And for all this, the intelligent citizens of Maine pay the bills and dodge the laws as well as they can! Maine was a virtuous and an Arcadian State, sixty years ago, when the Essex Law crawled into it. At present, whether it is more temperate than any of its sister States, whether there is less immorality, drunkenness, and crime therein than in any other State of the Union, the citizens of Maine are not fond of expressing an opinion, and doubtless the less said, the better! Prohibition has been written into the Constitution of Maine itself, until that State has become a commonwealth not only of law-breakers, but of Constitution-breakers, for the law against selling has become a law against manufacturing, and so against purchasing. And still the citizens go on buying, selling, and purchasing with a surreptitiousness that, comic as it is, keeps buyer, seller, retailer, and purchaser alike in breach of the statutes in *sæcula sæculorum*. Again, Mr. Morgan says, no honest student of these laws can deny that they have had one of three effects, if not all three of them—namely, (1) to increase the

demand for, while deteriorating the quality of, the supply of liquor; (2) to stimulate the ingenuity of the subject in evading the law itself, if not to produce the appetite for liquor-drinking where it did not exist before; or (3) to give to the visionary or "crank" class in a community political balance of power—that is an absolute, even if a temporary, power.

Our author formulates many grave charges against the sin of Prohibition, and arraigns it for striking at the liberty, the morals, and the health of the community, and while he admits that drunkenness is a curse, he contends that most things have their limit of value; and that it might be a question whether even the soul of a drunkard were worth saving at the expense entailed. But he argues that, so far from Prohibition arresting the evil in the towns and cities of the liquor-ridden States, the more stringent the ordinances, and the more important and bustling the "smeller," the more and more it becomes a point of self-respect, almost of honor, between man and man to drink much and often. Hence, he argues, if liquor is dangerous, philanthropists and patriots should be careful not to make laws against it. The final charge in the indictment is that it is the prohibition of a valuable remedial agent which might, if readily procurable, be at any time instrumental in saving life. The principle of legislation against liquor instead of against the drunkard, or the causes which make the drunkard, comes in for the author's general condemnation.

The Voice Answers Mr. Morgan.

In its issue of March 8, *The Voice*, New York, the leading organ of the Prohibition Party, will publish an editorial, in which the assertions and conclusions of Mr. Morgan are vigorously assailed. From advance proofs we have prepared the following summary:

"Don Quixote achieved immortality by a combat with a wind-mill. We herein and hereby, as the lawyers say, make a bid for equal fame by an equally reckless deed. We propose to offer combat to a Catharine-wheel. A Catharine-wheel, as one may find out in the dictionaries, is a species of fireworks, being a very large and very showy pin-wheel. The leading article in *The Popular Science Monthly* for March, entitled, 'Abolish All Prohibitive Liquor Laws,' answers to the description of very large and very showy. It is brilliant and it scintillates. Its rapidity of motion is something bewildering, but the motion is circular, not progressive, bringing one nowhere. But the striking thing about a Catharine-wheel is that whereas it looks as big as a cart-wheel while the combustion lasts, when that ceases, all that one finds of solid reality is a charred little piece of harmless wood no bigger than a half-dollar. So of Mr. Appleton Morgan's article. When the brilliant assertions and audacious assumptions cease to dazzle, one looks in vain to find either fact or logic remaining to account for the display. To assail such an article with serious arguments is somewhat like shying rocks at a whirlwind. Nevertheless we shall try our hand shying rocks, if for no other reason than to keep our hand in."

Mr. Morgan is then severely criticized for his historical treatment of the subject, attention being first concentrated on the statement:

"The creation of crimes by means of statutes providing for their punishment has generally proved itself bad policy."

This is subjected to an analysis by *The Voice*, and interpreted as meaning, "if it means anything, that all penal laws are bad policy."

Again, Mr. Morgan is taken to task for his charges against the "ferocious" Blue Laws of New England, and for his statement that the Puritans sent men to jail by the laws of Rehoboam and Jeroboam. As a matter of fact, says *The Voice*, the famous "Blue Laws" never had any existence, and most persons who know anything about New England history know that they were a mere satire published in England in 1781, by one Rev. Samuel Peters, a Tory preacher; and second, that although "A Copy of Moses his Judicials," was really submitted to the magistrates of Boston for adoption, yet it was never adopted in any colony. Indeed, *The Voice* accords very little credit to Mr. Morgan on the score of historical accuracy. It quotes him, for example, for the statement that—

"They [prohibitory laws] have had their origins always and without exception in sparsely settled communities where personal liberty was so absolute and unquestioned that it became irksome, where liquor was almost unknown and the user of it a curiosity," etc.

And continuing its criticism, says:

And yet only half a dozen lines farther on he says of the New England rural communities where he asserts that these laws originated:

"But the pint of new rum per laborer in the hayfield was as much a matter of course as the minister's madeira or sherry or the magistrate's methueglin or eggnog or toddy."

Surely liquor could not be "almost unknown" and "a matter of course" at the same time, in the same place! What a dreadful sputtering the Catharine-wheel does give forth here!

In the same critical spirit, *The Voice* assails the historical accuracy of the following paragraph:

"If there was a State in our Union of States at that date [prior to Prohibition] almost Arcadian in its innocence, where the foot of the tempter and the setter of snares, or the sybarite, or the debauchee were unknown, that State was Maine."

It says that "the vigor of this statement is in inverse ratio to the truth it contains," and opposes it with the matter-of-fact statements, first, of Senator William P. Fry, of Maine, who writes:

"I can remember the time when in the State of Maine there was a grocery store at nearly every four corners in certain portions of the State, whose principal business was in the sale of New England rum; when the jails were crowded and poverty prevailed."

Second, of General Neal Dow, who writes:

"I think I have seen nearly an acre of puncheons of West India rum at one time on our wharves, just landed from ships. All this time, seven distilleries running night and day [in Portland]."—*Alcohol and the State*, p. 354.

and third, of the Hon. Woodbury Davis, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of Maine, who says:

"... nearly every tavern in country and in city had its 'bar;' at almost every village and 'corner' was a grog shop; ... men helplessly drunk in the streets and by the wayside were a common sight; and at elections, at military trainings and musters, and at other public gatherings, there were scenes of debauchery and riot enough to make one ashamed of his race."—*Maine Law Vindicated*, p. 7.

Even where Mr. Morgan's statements appear to compel a measure of assent, *The Voice* argues that these statements are, if not false, at least, misleading, and must be accepted with qualifications. We read, for example: "Another sad result, according to Mr. Morgan, of prohibitive laws is that they beget a 'very general horror of wine, spirits, malt liquors, and other drinkables.' And here he is on sure ground. He can prove that the horror exists! We don't dare to deny it! But, unfortunately, he doesn't prove that the horror is due to prohibitive laws. We wish indeed that he did, for he could not do anything better for Prohibition than to prove that it engenders such a general horror. But much as we should like to agree with him here, truth compels us to say that he is palpably wrong again. It is the liquor that produces the horrors, not Prohibition. When he says, 'I have heard apparently sane persons, in a village not a thousand miles from New York, declare that they would rather die than have their lives saved by a glass of liquor,' he seems to forget that this horror has been engendered in a State where the license system which he advocates prevails. Certainly no prohibitive law in New York State can be credited with that horror."

Mr. Morgan's whole article is dealt with in the same caustic vein, the writer in *The Voice* growing very earnest toward the close, where he comments on Mr. Morgan's charge that the Prohibitionists seek to protect those who do not want protection. He says:

"You attribute to those in this movement a wholly unselfish purpose and then ridicule them because their purpose is an unselfish one. The very feature of the movement which should be its chief glory and its strongest claim upon the confidence of mankind excites in you only disgust and anger which find vent in abusive epithets and ignoble insults. But here again you are at fault in your statement of fact. The Prohibitionists are animated by the desire of self-protection. The evils of the drink traffic, its economical evils, its political evils, its hygienic evils, are as pervasive as the ether, and those who abstain as well as those who

drink must help to bear them. We are fighting for self-protection against the crimes, the diseases, the taxes, the political debaucheries, that are burdening the nation: and the intolerance and unreason and dogmatic contempt with which men of brilliant parts like yourself assail those who strive to abate these evils can be accounted for in but one way, and that is the way described by the Supreme Court of Illinois in 1854 when it said:

"When we defend the sale of liquors for the purpose of tippling, we surely draw our arguments from our appetites; and not our reason, observation, and experience."

THE AUSTRIAN POOR-LAW SYSTEM.

IN an interesting article on this subject in *The Charities Review*, New York, February, the author, Edith Sellers, tells us that the Austrian Poor-Law system differs widely from that in force in any other country. Whereas, elsewhere, poverty is regarded officially as a crime and dealt with accordingly, in the Eastern Empire it is held to be simply a misfortune. In the eyes of Western legislators, the destitute, whether little children, strong men, or infirm old people, are all on the same level. By their laws, the same treatment is meted out, in the hour of need, to sturdy beggars and loafing vagabonds as to industrious men and women whose life has been one long fierce struggle to keep the wolf from the door. Austrian statesmen, however, hold different views, both as to expediency and humanity. They classify their poor most carefully, for they maintain, and with some show of reason, that it would be just as absurd to club together all criminals—libelers, thieves, and dynamiters—as all paupers. They even discriminate in the use of the term pauper, reserving it exclusively for able-bodied men and women. Throughout the Empire, the young who have no relatives to support them are the adopted children of the State; the aged destitute are its worn-out industrial pensioners, and the whole population would be horrified and indignant at the thought of treating either of them as paupers. Vienna boasts, and not without reason, that it takes better care of its destitute children than any city in the world. They are never brought into contact with paupers, and the greatest care is taken to prevent any stigma being attached to them on account of their friendless condition. If under ten, they are generally boarded out with well-to-do peasants, who must undertake to care for them as if they were their own sons and daughters, and the official guardians see that they do so. As the children grow older they are placed in training schools where the boys are fitted for some useful department of skilled labor and the girls for housework, special training being imparted to those who display special aptitudes. The average cost in an orphanage is 79.96 kreutzers a day—say 32 cents.

With regard to the aged and infirm, the Viennese Poor-Laws are essentially humane in character. Not only are the old people well-tended, well-fed, and well-clothed; but their feelings, tastes, and prejudices are carefully consulted. More than a hundred years ago, the Emperor Joseph proclaimed the principle, "Old-age relief is a right, not a charity." By this law any person who has completed his sixtieth year, and was without means of support, might claim an annuity equal to one-third of the average yearly wages he had received.

COLONIZATION AS A REMEDY FOR CITY POVERTY.

THE growing tendency of population to concentrate in great cities is represented by Prof. F. G. Peabody, in *The Forum* for March, as an essential condition of progress. The countryman brings with him from the country a store of energy which carries him to the front, but the children lack the parents' vigor, drop behind in the struggle, and eventually get trampled on.

Thus there is in city life a constant "indraft" and a constant "downdraft." City work first invites and then degrades. The country-born first invades and captures the city, and is then, in turn, himself taken captive by it, as by some monster which devours those who feed her. The accession of fresh workers is not bad for the city; the evil comes through the deteriorating influ-

ence of the city on the immigrant, and still more on his children. City work seems to be exhaustive. It needs a constant accession of fresh hands.

No single panacea can remedy at once this deterioration of city life. Yet the logical inference is clear. If the influx to the city is attended with gradual deterioration the proper correction is the creation of an efflux. The indraft and downdraft in city life must be corrected by a counter-draft outward. There are many ways in which this renewal of social circulation is proceeding among us by natural and often by unconscious methods: the children of the rich are colonized in country schools, the rich themselves tire of the constant round of city life, the middle-class find relief in suburban life; but for those who have been drawn in by the draft of city life, and then drawn downward, they have neither the means nor the intelligence to migrate with the efflux. The instinct which drew them to the city holds them there. They are the used-up material of city life. What to do with this submerged class, this social sediment which clogs the movement of the stream, is the central problem of city charity. The New York Children's Aid Society, with its 100,000 wards scattered through all our States and Territories, has been justly spoken of as "the noblest work in the world."

Having thus stated the case, Professor Peabody describes the German and Dutch systems, and discusses such modifications of the latter as appear to him suitable to our needs—a system of State control based on rigid legislation as to mendicancy and vagrancy, and deporting persons convicted of these slight offenses from the life which has degraded them to the restorative effect of well-organized farm-work. But while believing in the soundness of the measures advocated, he would begin experimentally and advance gradually.

Natural Monopolies and the Workingman.—In *The North American Review*, New York, March, Prof. R. T. Ely, of the University of Wisconsin, addresses himself to the discussion of various undertakings which are monopolies by virtue of their own inherent properties. These are railways, telegraphs, telephones, canals, irrigation works, harbors, gas-works, street-car lines and the like. They have all come into existence within the present century, and their growth has been so marvelous that they now represent perhaps more than one-fourth of the total wealth of our industrial civilization. Among the chief of the many evils flowing from these great monopolies are the secondary monopolies, which have originated in the favoritism of the railways and other great natural monopolies. This involves a great inequality of fortune, which is itself an evil in a republic. It involves also the dependence of the rest of the community upon those who furnish services or commodities of the kind which fall under the designation "natural monopoly." In the time of our forefathers monopolies were largely political; now they are mainly economic, and economic monopolies are a menace to the public.

As a measure of necessary reform Professor Ely advocates the nationalization of all natural monopolies, believing that this measure would go a long way toward the abolition of special economic privileges—disposing, in fact, of the "unearned increment." This is not Socialism. A policy which leaves to private enterprise agriculture, manufactures, and commerce is something quite different from a policy which leaves no field for independent private enterprise. To the Socialist, Professor Ely says: "Let us try this reform first."

Relieving the Unemployed at Melbourne.—It is the ambition of the Australians to prove that their country is the greatest in the world, and they certainly run America pretty close in producing astonishing things. The latest is an exquisitely humorous excuse for embezzlement. A Mr. Cyril Haviland, Secretary of the Sydney School of Arts, reported at a meeting of directors that he had defrauded that institution of £2,300. He said that he had taken the money chiefly to relieve distress! Sydney Smith defined charity as a vehement desire on the part of A that B should contribute something to relieve C's distress. But there is a suspicion that Mr. Haviland turned thief to relieve the distress of "Number One."—*Times, Melbourne.*

LETTERS AND ART.

THE FIRST COLLEGE.

CHARLES V. LANGLOIS.

IN what I am about to say in regard to the first college, I use that word in its academic sense. The numerous institutions which in France, England, and the United States are called colleges are institutions where something is taught, and the ideas of college and of instruction are, in our time, inseparable. That, however, is far from having been always the case. The original meaning of the word college did not suggest instruction at all.

Many of the students who flocked to the Universities of the Middle Ages were, like those of all the Universities from that time to the present, prone to kicking up rows. They often came into collision with the citizens and frequent brawls ensued. In order to protect the peace and watch over the students of the University of Paris, there were provided in that city lodging-houses, in which the students were under the charge of a superior. To these lodging-houses the French gave the name of college. They were first established in Paris at the beginning of the Thirteenth Century. These colleges did not give instruction. The teaching of the students who lodged in them belonged to the university to which the college was attached.

The time came, however, when the Universities of the Middle Ages, to which the world owes so much, ceased to be useful and became obstacles in the way of sound learning. The period of the Renaissance emerged from ecclesiastical and feudal despotism, developing what was original in medieval ideas by the light of classic arts and letters, holding in itself the promise of the modern world. The new learning introduced by the earlier Humanists awakened free thought, encouraged curiosity and prepared the best minds of Europe for speculative audacities from which the schoolmen would have shrunk. This new learning was not received gladly by those who taught in the old universities. Medieval students possessed a considerable portion of the Latin classics, though Greek had become, in the fullest sense of the phrase, a dead language. Yet what they retained of ancient literature they could not comprehend in the right spirit. Between them and the text of poet or historian hung a veil of mysticism, a vapor of misapprehension. The odor of unsanctity clung around these robes of the pagan past. Men bred in the cloister and the lecture-room of the logicians, trained in scholastic disputations, versed in allegorical interpretations of the plainest words and most apparent facts, could not find the key which might unlock those stores of wisdom and of beauty. Petrarch first opened a new method in scholarship, and revealed what we denote as Humanism. In his teaching lay the two-fold discovery of man and of the world.

The University of Paris did not refuse systematically to open its doors to the spirit of the Renaissance; but there was in that University a conservative and retrograde party, which saw the entrance of the new spirit with deep displeasure, and did what they could to oppose it. Francis the First, however, had about him men who were deeply imbued with the new Humanism, and who warmly urged him to establish a college, which should not be a mere lodging-house, but a teaching institution, the masters of which should be selected from the Humanists. The King hesitated long. He did not wish to offend the old fogies. He was engaged in work of various kinds, and, what was perhaps not the least difficulty, he was always short of money. At last, however, he yielded. After the peace of Cambray, some of his previous excuses were no longer tenable, and so he founded the College of Francis the First. In order that the new school might not seem to be any interference with the University of Paris, its masters were termed "readers." There were two masters in Greek, two in Hebrew, one in mathematics, each of whom had to be content with the modest stipend of two hundred crowns a year.

All this was in 1530. The new College thrived, despite its poverty. Famous men became connected with it, one of whom was Peter Ramus, whose eloquence, sound sense, boldness in defending his position, and sympathy for religious reform, have immortalized him. He was one of the victims of the Massacre of

St. Bartholomew. The revenues of the college were increased by Henry the Third and Henry the Fourth. In 1610 new buildings were erected for the school. How matters went with it can be read in a "History of the College," just issued by M. Abel Lefranc.

The Revolution demolished the University of Paris as well as most of the corporations of monarchical France. The College of Francis the First, however, was respected. The men of the Revolution or, at least, some of its leaders, were passionately devoted to science and high culture. Wishing to establish in our country a superior instruction in the sciences and in letters, they naturally fixed their eyes on the sole wreck of the past, floating above the flood which had overwhelmed everything else. They took the old College under their patronage and called it the College of France, giving it an allowance of 100,000 francs a year. Napoleon tolerated the institution. The Restoration, the Monarchy of July, and the Second Empire continued to nurture the College and to tacitly recognize the description of it expressed in a memoir signed by its masters in 1789:

"In respect to the Professors of the College, they are a company of men of letters selected from the most celebrated men of Europe, without regard to whether they are natives of France or foreigners, and paid by the Government, to teach branches of science not taught elsewhere, as well as to teach more perfectly those imperfectly taught in other schools of France."

The prosperity of the College, says M. Lefranc, is greater at the present time than ever before. Whatever projects are put forward for reform in our higher instruction respect the College of France and leave its system untouched. Its revenues have never been so large. In place of eighteen chairs, on which it prided itself a hundred years ago, it now has more than forty, all filled by very eminent men. These deliver lectures on almost every branch of human knowledge, thus emphasizing the old motto of the College: *Omnia docet*, She teacheth all things. While the institution remains faithful to the spirit of its past, it is sure of holding a high place in the national education.—*Revue Bleue, Paris, February 17.*

SCRIBBLINGS ON DEAD WALLS.

THERE can be, in literature at least, few greater monuments of human industry and patience than are afforded by the huge volumes containing the Greek and Latin Inscriptions. Since the middle of the Sixteenth Century, successive generations of scholars have girded themselves to the task of accurate copying and careful editing. Each one has improved on the fruits of his predecessor's toil, and the net result is a portly pile of volumes which, it is to be hoped, contain comparatively few inaccuracies. The labor has been long and much of it tedious as well as toilsome. For a great many of the inscriptions are absolutely without interest, and the task of reading them must have been very weary work even for the most enthusiastic antiquary. Even Dr. Dryasdust or his esteemed kinsman in the spirit, Mr. Jonathan Oldbuck, might have recoiled from the list of the Archons at Athens or from the *Fasti Consulares*. And then the task is almost an unending one. Fresh inscriptions are continually being discovered, and the proud title of *Corpus*, which points to some fair degree of completeness, is always premature. Thus, to take the Greek Inscriptions only, Boeck's great work, published by the Berlin Academy, was begun in 1828, and not finished till 1877 (one is pleased to think that the great scholar saw the end of it), by which time the digging and transcribing of recent years had made the four big folios only a partial record. It was calculated that not half the existing inscriptions were contained in Boeck's *Corpus*, and the Berlin Academy, with true Teutonic patience and stoutness of heart, decided that the whole work was to be done over again. Some volumes have appeared, but he would be a bold man who would predict with confidence the year in the next century which will see the last one.

How much our knowledge of antiquity has gained by what has been done in this way every scholar is aware. Some of those who are not scholars will, perhaps, be pleased to learn that one result has been to throw serious discredit on many of the ancient historians. Tacitus, for example, puts a speech of his own com-

position (a very fine speech too) into the mouth of Claudius, when he could easily have set down what the Emperor actually did say; and Livy is shown over and over again to have been as careless of his facts (though not of his style) as the newest disciple of the New Journalism.

In these ponderous volumes, however, there is food for amusement for those who are neither philologists nor antiquaries. A learned man of our time who should go about collecting all the scribblings, silly or vile, which he could find on dead walls and in public places, would run a risk of being thought in danger of losing his mind. If such an one should go further and publish these scribblings with notes, conjecturing what some of the writers may have meant, the learned man would beyond a doubt be put by his friends in a lunatic asylum. Yet this is precisely what has been done in a portion of the Corpus. For many of these the work is indebted to Pompeii, that brisk little city, to the daily life of which the energy of Vesuvius has lent a kind of immortality. On the Pompeian walls have been found not a few of these improvisations. Many of them are very sorry specimens indeed, and quotation even in the semi-obscurity of the Latin tongue is quite impossible. Yet there is something striking in the reflection that Time, which has taken away so much, which has robbed us of the comedies of Menander and the lyrics of Sappho, has let these poor trivial obscurities live. It is mournful to think that the idle scribblings of shameless lads and wanton women have outlasted some of the mightiest monuments of human genius. One cannot help wondering what these scribblers would have felt if they had been told that their scurrilities were destined to leap to light, centuries after all other memory of them had vanished, and to be carefully collected and copied by learned men, and to stand in one big volume as a permanent record against them. Seriously, one might say that some of the ample pages of the fourth volume of the Berlin Corpus, with their pitiless register of idle words, look like a leaf from the black book of the Recording Angel. It must be remembered, however, in justice to antiquity, that these performances were the work of "certain lewd fellows of the baser sort" only; decent people were very properly disgusted. One distich scrawled up in three different parts of the town expresses contemporary sentiment: "I wonder, O wall, that you haven't fallen in pieces, since you endure the stupidities of so many writers."

The big volumes of the Corpus might easily be classed in Lamb's list of books that are no books. Yet in reality the hours one may spend in turning over the greater or the smaller pages have a peculiar interest. We can hardly help thinking of the loss that humanity sustained when it was bereft of "the glory that was Greece and the grandeur that was Rome," and musing on the many centuries it took to build up a new order of things out of the ruins of the old.—*Macmillan's Magazine, London, February.*

Mr. Astor and His Editors.—The *Mascot*, London, says: Few people were aware when Mr. Astor selected the eminent Indian judge, Sir Douglas Straight, to become Lord Frederick Hamilton's co-editor of his *Pall Mall Magazine*, that he had previously enjoyed considerable literary experience. Indeed, Sir Douglas only took to law after a considerable experience in journalism. He was for a time, after leaving Harrow, one of the shining lights of *The Glowworm*. His intimate friend, Montague Williams, relates how, when crossing Waterloo Bridge one day, he saw Douglas Straight go up to two newsboys and soundly cuff their ears, their offense being that they had failed to call out *The Glowworm* in sufficiently stentorian tones. Sir Douglas sings one of the best comic songs in London, his favorite ballad being to the effect that "Angelina was very fond of soldiers." After the collapse of *The Glowworm* he took to law, and became a barrister, enjoying a large and lucrative practice until appointed a judge out in India. He is now retired from the Indian Civil Service with a pension of £10,000 a year and a title.

His associate editor, Lord Frederick Hamilton, is a good-looking younger brother of the Duke of Abercorn. He represented Manchester for a short time in Parliament, and served for several years in the diplomatic service, from which he resigned after spending twelve months at Buenos Ayres, his South American experience having the effect of disgusting him with the profession. *The Pall Mall Magazine* is uniformly original, vigorous, and entertaining, proving Mr. Astor's editors to be skilful members of their profession. Another thing is clearly shown—that Mr. Astor has mastered the difficult art of writing a short story, as well as that of constructing a novel.

AN AMERICAN ROYAL ACADEMICIAN.

IN electing Mr. John S. Sargent to the British Royal Academy, the Academicians have done a very unexpected thing. The election is called by some the second election of a citizen of the United States by the Academy. Really, however, it is the first, for Mr. Boughton, the one before elected, was born in England, and although he resided in this country a few years—long enough to be made a National Academician—the larger portion of his life has been passed in his native land. In Mr. Sargent the



J. S. SARGENT.

Academy has obtained as a member one of the greatest of living portrait-painters, and one whose works would not suffer if hung beside those of the greatest portrait-painters of all time. Though a citizen of the United States by descent, and proud of being so, he was born in Florence, and has lived much abroad. Trained in the Parisian studio of Carolus Duran, Mr. Sargent paints in a manner which is all his own, and may yet be called Spanish. It is the manner of Velasquez, but without the slightest suspicion of any imitation. In Sargent's portraits, you find the same breadth and strength and vital force which are seen in the canvases of the Spanish master. His art is wholly unacademic, and full of individuality. As he is yet a young man, many fine works may be expected of him. His merit has been recognized in France as well as England, for a picture by him, "Carmencita," hangs in the Luxembourg.

A DRAWING in red chalk by Raphael was picked up by a French amateur on the stand of a bookseller of the quays at a cost of 15 cents. From a memorandum on the back, almost obliterated, the buyer found that it was in a famous sale of the last century, where it was disposed of in a lot of seven drawings by Raphael. The genuine character of the drawing has been established, and it is now supposed to be worth about \$2,400. It is a masterly sketch for the celebrated Dispute Concerning the Holy Sacrament.

CONCERNING the baronetcy given to Edward Burne-Jones, the editor of *London Truth* remarks that he should have thought a painter would have been one of the last to care for the "Sir." His position depends upon his paintings, and if they live after his death, his name lives with them. "Would the name of Raphael be more of a household word if he had been created a Baron? or is Rubens now known through his paintings, or because he was made Sir Peter Paul?"

LITERATURE AND DEGENERACY.

RENÉ DOUMIC.

AMONG several methods of muddling literary questions, the one which may claim the credit of obscuring such questions the most is the introduction into literary criticism of the latest medical fads. Of these, pretty generally known is the theory of "degeneracy," brought into notice in the practice of medicine by French alienists, borrowed from them by Lombroso in his studies of criminality, and thence transferred to literature.

This word "degeneracy," by the way in which it has been abused, has become one of those vague terms which may be made to mean anything and everything. Originally the phenomenon which it designates was applied to a family and implied the idea of descent. Children sprung from unhealthy parents descend after some generations and by degrees into idiocy, after which the family becomes extinct. During a period relatively recent, this idea has been developed into a mortal malady for a race, just as there are mortal maladies for an individual. A mortal malady for a race, however, by reason of the crossing of races, can occur but very rarely. The application of the term did not stop here. It is now applied to all individuals who present certain symptoms. Yet these symptoms—without speaking of those which may be of little importance, such as the shape of the ears or the mouth—may be accidental, belonging to the individual and having no relation whatever to the race. There cannot be the slightest foundation for inferring, because certain symptoms of degeneracy are met with in several individuals, that these symptoms prove the degeneracy of the race to which these individuals belong.

An application of the theory I have been describing to literature is made in a recently published book entitled "Degeneracy," by M. Max Nordau, who, notwithstanding his German name and the fact that his work was originally published in German—a French translation has been issued—is a doctor of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris. He has studied the artistic and literary tendencies which have most recently appeared in Europe. He finds in those tendencies cerebral troubles well known to alienists and which have been described and classified by them. He concludes that we are witnessing a phenomenon of a kind which may be called the "twilight of the peoples," which cannot be compared to the agony of the antique world, but which is more alarming.

According to M. Nordau, this malady has developed most in France. It is from our society and our manners, as from our books and our pictures, that he borrows most of his examples. He finds proof of his theory in the manner in which we furnish our apartments. There are significant signs, in his opinion, in the way in which our women dress their hair and our men cut their beard. His book begins like a medical treatise. The first three chapters are entitled: Symptoms, Diagnosis, Etiology.

I am not ignorant that in our recent esthetic fashions there is much food for satire. In the latest of these fashions the author discovers much to support his theories. This latest fashion is the symbolical school. The productions of this school, however much they may differ one from another in certain respects, can be recognized by one feature common to them all: obscurity. This obscurity is the result of several causes. The chief cause, however, is that the writers of this school do not clearly know what they want to say. The next cause is that they are not acquainted with their mother-tongue. They have proposed, among other things, to reform our versification or, at least, to modify its mechanism and in proposing that they are doing a laudable thing. The principle on which they base their proposed reform, however, is a false principle. Their theory reposes on a disregard of the proper nature of each art. Like the school of Gautier and the Parnassians, of which these symbolists are the offspring, they propose to apply to poetry the processes of the plastic arts, and to introduce into it the processes of music. They despoil words of their meaning and empty them of their intellectual contents, in order to attend only to the sonorousness of syllables. Nothing is gained by trying to transpose the mode of expression of each act and to demand of it effects which it is not of its essence to produce. Among the writers of this group some are simple mystifiers, and these are not the most interesting.

I am acquainted with these fashions, and I deplore them. I cannot admit, however, that the state of mind which they denote attains in France a special intensity. This M. Nordau affirms gratuitously. Or rather, he is obliged to contradict himself in several places. In fact, Tolstoi, Ibsen, Wagner, and others whom this German writer with his morose vein falls foul of, were celebrated in Europe before they were ever known in France. And where has M. Nordau been able to find out that symbolism has in France the importance he attaches to it? He appears to believe that all France is attentive to the prophecies of the "Es-thetes," and that people generally, both in the capital and in the provinces, are occupied with trying to determine whether, according to the terms of the sonnet often cited, A is black, F is white, or whether copper corresponds to red, and the violin to blue.

M. Nordau discourses about pretended physico-psychological laws, which, even if they were thoroughly settled, would teach us nothing about the march of literature. Literary evolution has its laws, which are the same as the laws of the human mind. If there are produced in literature movements of "reaction," it is not that writers find puerile satisfaction in doing the opposite of what was done by their predecessors. It springs from the fact that there is among the different tendencies of the human mind a sort of unstable equilibrium, and that those tendencies which have been for a time repressed make an effort to reappear and develop themselves freely. This is a point of which M. Nordau takes no account; and his oversight in that respect arises from the extraordinary narrowness of his conception of the human mind.—*Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris, January 15.*

HOMER, AND ASIA MINOR OF TO-DAY: A KEY TO THE HOMERIC QUESTION.

J. OSTRUP, in a recent sketch of Asia Minor and its people, contributed to *Nordisk Tidskrift för Vetenskap, Konst och Industri*, Stockholm, number 8, says: Though the "Culture history" of mankind passes through Asia Minor and we should expect to find few or no traces there of the past, observation proves that it is to-day very much as it was in the days of Homer. The people are not the same, but manners and customs are. Draw a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo, and it will represent the most northern boundary of the Arabic language. On the other side you hear only Turkish. This linguistic unity is so much more remarkable as ethnographically Asia Minor is inhabited by such different types as Osmannii Turks, Kurds, Tscherkess, and Greeks. The dominating element is the Osmannii Turk, but, like the old Roman, he is not original. Politically he conquered everything before him, but intellectually he submitted to the subjected people.

I went to Asia Minor to study the manners and customs of the people, not of the Turkish administration. I was astonished to find myself transferred to Homer's days while among the Turks.

Utensils, manners, and customs of Western Asia Minor in the days of Homer are still to be found there, and furnish an important key to the Homeric question.

Athene coming to the house of Telemachus to a banquet, the hand-washing first takes place.

"The golden ewer a maid obsequious brings,
Replenished from the cool, translucent springs;
With copious water the bright vase supplies
A silver laver of capacious size;
They wash."

—*Odyssey, I., 36.*

To-day, not only the same custom survives, but the ewer has the same shape, and is presented in the same manner. It is flat or, rather, not very deep. The washing is done now as then by pouring the water over the hands, letting it fall into the laver. That method allows all the guests to wash one after another without renewal of the water. The observation of these details is a great help philologically, because they explain obscure descriptions in Homer.

In the *Iliad* (xxiv., 335) we read

"The new-made car, with solid beauty shined;
Box was the yoke, emboss'd with costly pains,
And hung with ringlets to receive the reins;

Nine cubits long, the traces swept the ground;
These to the chariot's polish'd pole they bound,
Then fix'd a ring the running reins to guide,
And close beneath, the gather'd ends were tied."

Even in the Greek original there is much here which is obscure, yet the harnessing of the team is to-day exactly as it was in the time of Homer. The horse is not now used as draught-horse in Asia Minor, the ox takes his place, but the yoke is the same and so too is its application. The animals pull at the wagon-pole without traces and whippetree. When the pole breaks, the horses can run away leaving the wagon standing, as it happened to Adrastus (Il., vi., 40), because they are otherwise not fastened to it. The only difference I found between Homer's description and practices of to-day was the absence of those cushions which he says were placed on the yoke to prevent the neck from being injured. The reason for this change is to be found in the peculiar shape of the neck of the ox, which fits the yoke very well.

It was particularly in agriculture and farming implements that I found most Homeric remains. When the old poet tells us (Il., xx., 579)—

"Round and round, with never-wearied pain,
The tramping steers beat out th' unnumber'd grain,"

we have a description of what may be seen to-day around Adana and Konja. When he farther describes the corn-gleaning (Il., v., 611)—

"On Ceres' sacred floor, the swain
Spreads the wide fan to clear the golden grain;
And the light chaff, before the breezes borne,
Ascends in clouds from off the heapy corn;
The gray dust, rising with collected winds,
Drives o'er the barn, and whitens all the hinds,"

we see before us a picture which in all details is drawn from the reality as it were of to-day. "The gray dust" can be seen from afar, rising above the houses.

Had Homer had opportunity to describe a larger field of the Oriental life in Asia Minor, we should no doubt be able to follow him by present-day parallels everywhere. The way the women spin to-day is Homeric. When a man will bore a hole in a piece of wood he follows Homer's instructions (Od., ix., 384). He turns his auger by a strap fastened to a bow. Outside the sphere of the Homeric poems, the New Testament furnishes the best illustrations upon manners and customs of Asia Minor.

UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF NAPOLEON.

M. DE BRETONNE, who has been preparing a volume of the unpublished correspondence of Napoleon I., contributes to the *Nouvelle Revue* a number of letters which, as he says, "for reasons easily understood, the Presidents of the Commissions of 1852 and 1864, Marshal Vaillant and Prince Napoleon (Jerome) thought should not be made public." They are mostly orders given to his Ministers, or to high officers of the Empire, and are characterized by the frankness and bluntness of one who is accustomed to make straight for his goal without considering the morality of his means. The following are translations of the most interesting:

TO M. FOUCHÉ, MINISTER OF THE GENERAL POLICE.

PULTUCK, December 31, 1806.

MONSIEUR FOUCHÉ: If M. Chenier permits himself the slightest remark, give him to understand that I shall give orders to have him sent to the island of Sainte-Marguerite. The time for pleasantries is gone by. Let him keep quiet; that is his only privilege. Do not allow that haughty, Mme. de Staël, to come here from Paris. I know that she has not yet left it.

TO M. FOUCHÉ.

METZ, September 23, 1808.

MONSIEUR FOUCHÉ: The *Publiciste* of September 22 discusses theological questions; this can have only a bad effect. Cannot theological questions be left to the preachers? I have already made known my wish that the newspapers should give up discussing such things. What difference does it make whether the priests are married or not? We must avoid troubling the State with such stupidities.

TO M. FOUCHÉ, DUKE OF OTRANTE.

MONSIEUR LE DUC D'OTRANTE: There is in the *Publiciste* an article which appears to be written in favor of the Spanish monks. Make the editor understand the inconvenience of such articles, and the risk he runs of having his journal suppressed.

Have some articles written describing the ferocity of these monks, their ignorance, and their profound stupidity, for the monks of Spain are genuine butcher boys.

TO PRINCE LE BRUN, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF HOLLAND AND AMSTERDAM.

TRIANON, July 18, 1811.

MY COUSIN: The authors of the *Annales politiques et littéraires* of Amsterdam have printed an article in which they claim that the Pope has the right to excommunicate sovereigns and to dispose of sovereignties. Order the *Annales politiques* to be suppressed and the authors of the article to be arrested.

TO GENERAL SAVARY, MINISTER OF THE GENERAL POLICE.

PARIS, February 11, 1813.

MONSIEUR LE DUC DE ROVIGO: You will order the arrest of all the priests who shall be found in the small churches, and have them sent to the state's prison.

STEELE MACKAYE.

AT a small station in Colorado, while on a Santa Fé train during a journey to California, Steele Mackaye died on the 25th of February. His real name was James Morton Mackaye. When he was approaching manhood, from one of the freaks which were habitual with him, he took the maiden name of his mother, Steele. He was a bright boy, but badly brought up; for before he was sixteen he was allowed to go alone to Paris to study art. There he led a rather wild life; but at the beginning of the Civil War returned to the United States. In New York, he joined the Seventh Regiment of New York Militia, and was with that corps during its term of service. Taking part in an amateur theatrical performance while away with the regiment developed in him a taste for the stage, and this taste clung to him for the rest of his life. When he came back to New York, he became a "super" in the old Bowery Theater. He had a delusion, which never left him, that he could be an actor. All his appearances on the stage, however, showed that an actor he never could be. He turned out, notwithstanding, an excellent playwright. He wrote nearly a score of plays, some of which were flat failures. Two of them had great success: "Rose Michel," written in 1875, and "Hazel Kirke," in 1880, which has been produced more than 5,000 times. It was written for the Madison Square Theater, which had many novelties of construction, inventions of his own. At the Madison Square, "Hazel Kirke" had 500 performances continuously. Mackaye's greatest failure in life was as a business man. A spendthrift, he was always in debt, and started great schemes with a ludicrous disproportion of ways and means. The colossal building called the Spectatorium, just outside of the grounds of the World's Fair, was one of his schemes, but was never completed, and another immense scheme of the same kind called the Scenatorium was also a dead failure. These defeats acted fatally on a nervous system already pretty well strained, and death overtook him at the age of fifty.



STEELE MACKAYE.

LITERARY NOTES.

THOMAS HARDY's next novel will deal with the differences between capitalist and workman.

OLIVE SCHREINER has left her African farm for London, where she is wrestling with publishers over her new book. George R. Sims, playwright and author, says she is a "one-book woman" and, in the slang of the day, "struck twelve all at once." Miss Schreiner is engaged to be married. Her betrothed, who is four or five years younger than the bride to be, is Mr. Cron Wright, the son of a well-known South African farmer and member of the Cape Parliament. He is himself a successful farmer and a clever speaker, and it is supposed that he will enter parliamentary life. It is said, by the way, that more than 70,000 copies of "The African Farm" have been sold.

M. BARTHÉLEMY SAINT-HILAIRE, the venerable French Life Senator, is engaged in writing a life of Victor Cousin. He was Cousin's favorite disciple, and was handsomely remembered in his will. Although not in good health, he hopes to complete his work before he dies. It is a work of both love and gratitude.

PIERRE LOTI has gone to accumulate literary material in Egypt and the Holy Land. His plan includes a caravan journey through the desert; and he will end his travels by a visit to the Crimea and Moscow. He has six months' leave from his ship.

CLARK RUSSELL, the novelist of the sea, has a literary son who is treading in the paternal footsteps and is about to bring out a novel of ocean adventure. He is Clark Russell, Jr.

THE late Ferdinand Pousset, the Parisian brewer who died worth half a million dollars, left large sums to several artists and journalists who frequented his place.

WE have already referred to the publication by Professor Nicaie of the papyrus fragments of Homer. The London *Times* says: "One of these is of great interest, as containing a text presenting substantial variations from that hitherto known to us. In the space of seventy lines of the ordinary text (Iliad xi. 788-xii. 9), no fewer than 13 additional lines have been inserted. Of these thirteen, three are preserved intact, and four more can be reconstructed with considerable probability. It will be remembered that among the Petrie papyri published by Professor Mahaffy a few years back was an early fragment of the Iliad (also, curiously enough, of the eleventh book), which, in the space of thirty-six lines, had five hitherto unknown lines in addition. If the rate of increase shown in these two fragments were maintained throughout the whole Iliad, the poem would be increased by about 2,500 verses. Besides these additional lines Professor Nicaie's fragment shows some notable variants in the rest of the text. His other fragments, four in number, are less sensational in their character. One belongs to a manuscript of the Odyssey, the others to manuscripts of the Iliad, but all substantially confirm the received text."

JEAN GRAVES, an Anarchist of letters, was tried in the Criminal Court of Paris for having published a book entitled "Société Mourante," which, it was charged, contained matter calculated to incite to revolution and overthrow existing institutions. Elisée Reclus, the famous geographer, testified warmly in favor of the prisoner. Octave Mirbeau declared that Graves had a superior mind and was regarded as a literary authority. Graves was sentenced to pass two years in prison and pay a fine of 1,000 francs.

THE General Inventory of the printed matter in the French National Library at Paris has just been finished, and it is found that on the shelves of the Library there are not less than 2,500,000 volumes. The manuscript catalogue having been completed, it remains now to print it. A committee of savants and specialists met recently at the Library and decided that the printing shall begin in January, 1895. The printing will be a long and toilsome job, for the catalogue will fill from 80 to 100 big volumes. Multitudinous will be the proofs to correct and the corrections to verify; numerous will be the writings and difficult the texts. Whether this colossal work will be printed at the Imprimerie Nationale or at some private establishment has not yet been settled.—*Le Petit Journal, Paris.*

MR. JOHN C. ROPES, of whose work on Waterloo we gave an account in our issue of February 1, has offered a prize of \$250 for the best essay upon "The Causes of the Russian War of 1812," to be prepared by any candidate for a degree in either Harvard University or the University of Pennsylvania. April 30, 1895, is named as the last day for receiving essays, which are to be handed either to the Dean of Harvard College or the Dean of the college Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania. The following gentlemen have consented to act as judges: Prof. Charles F. A. Currier of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Col. Henry A. Du Pont of Wilmington, Del., and Prof. William M. Sloane of Princeton University. It is intended that the award shall be made so as to be announced previous to the commencement exercises, in June, 1895. The essays are to be signed with a motto or an assumed name, and must be accompanied by a sealed envelope, marked outside with the same name or motto, but inclosing the real name and academic standing of the author.

IN the archives of Milan have just been discovered some original manuscript letters of the Duke Henri de Rohan, which relate to the restoration of temples, etc., after the Edict of Nantes. The letters prove to be of great historic value.

THE new volume (III.) of the Johns Hopkins Hospital Reports, independently of its professional value, is noticeable from the fact that for the first time the name of a woman physician appears in its select list of writers.

MUSICAL NOTES.

HANS VON BÜLOW's body will be brought from Egypt to Gotha for cremation.

RUBINSTEIN is another famous composer who has expressed his contempt (in the St. Petersburg *Gazeta*) for the so-called "new school of Italian opera"—Mascagni and Leoncavallo. When asked if he intended to offer any new operas of his own, he replied: "I offer them, but no one wants them." He has, however, had the satisfaction of seeing his "Kinder der Haide" enjoying a regular run at Dresden.

THE Parisians are fond of contrasts and extremes as ever. A few years ago Chauvinism was rampant, and "Lohengrin" could be introduced at the Grand Opera only under the protection of the whole police force. To-day Paris is rapidly becoming the headquarters of Wagner opera and German music in general. A recent performance of Beethoven's ninth symphony at the Conservatoire concerts was received with such unbounded enthusiasm that it had to be repeated at two subsequent concerts. Stranger still, Sebastian Bach, the most German of all Germans, is at present honored in Paris as he is nowhere in the fatherland.

WAGNER's son, Siegfried, whose debut as an orchestra leader at Leipzig has excited great interest in Germany, is small of stature, very thin, and in complexion a pale blond. Even in moments of great excitement his face shows no color. Many persons in the vast audience that heard him for the first time were disappointed because he did not fail, for he was trained to be an architect and his musical talent was an unknown quantity.

LEONCAVALLO's "The Medici" was given recently at the Royal Opera House. The first acts were successful, but the last act showed a notable falling off. The opera is full of Wagnerian reminiscences.

"PLEBISCITE programmes" are a popular fad at concerts in Great Britain this winter. The audience at any one concert is invited to indicate, on blanks attached to the programmes, the works they would like to hear at the next concert. The decision is by the majority vote. The idea was original with the late Dr. von Bülow and is said to be successful.

SPEAKING of Elise Hwasser, the eminent Swedish actress who died a few days ago, a writer in the London *Athenæum* says that "for forty years she had no rival on the Swedish stage. For English visitors to Stockholm her *Ophelia*, *Hermione*, and *Desdemona* were especially interesting and attractive. In her later years she became greatly enamoured of the new realistic school, and she created the successive heroines of Ibsen with enthusiasm. She was a woman of wide reading and considerable originality of mind, and what she did to improve the stage of Sweden is far from being confined to her own fascinating appearances upon it.

A RUSSIAN newspaper is responsible for the statement that Anton Rubinstein's sacred opera "Moses" will be produced during the current month at the German Theater, Riga, for the first time in its entirety, and that the expenses, which will amount to about 10,000 rubles, have been "guaranteed."

IN the British Museum there is a collection of musical compositions, both vocal and instrumental, attributed to Henry VIII. Whether authentic or not, they are said to be good; and they are to be arranged by Mr. Arnold Dolmetsch, and printed by Mr. William Morris. The book is to have illustrations by Burne-Jones.

A STRASBURG journal not long ago made the claim that Richard Wagner, who lived in that city when it was in French occupation, found the idea for the crafty Beckmesser of "Die Meistersinger" in an old drama entitled "Pfingst-Montag," written by Georg Arnold, who for twenty years was professor of history at the University. In Arnold's play there is a character *Licentiate Mehlbruch*, and the journal in question makes the assertion that the family resemblance between it and that of *Sixtus Beckmesser* is too marked to be a mere coincidence.

ERNEST CAMILLE SIVORI, the violinist, died recently at Genoa. He was born at Genoa on October 25, 1815, just after his mother had returned from a concert at which Paganini played. Paganini had the greatest influence upon his career. He was Paganini's only pupil, and his master's art affected his style through his life. At the age of six years he played in public, and when ten years old he was heard in Paris and London. After a tour through Europe he visited the United States and South America in 1841, and aroused so much enthusiasm that his way to the concert hall was often strewn with flowers. He made a fortune, which he afterward lost in speculations. In 1880 the French Government gave him the decoration of the Legion of Honor.

THE following table is from Mr. Krehbiel's annual review of the New York musical season:

Season.	Total Attendance.	Average.
1885-1886.....	138,000	2,656
1886-1887.....	158,142	2,593
1887-1888.....	147,912	2,311
1888-1889.....	173,437	2,550
1889-1890.....	167,063	2,493
1890-1891.....	164,428	2,417

In the first season (1884-85) no novelties were brought out; in the second, "The Queen of Sheba," "Die Meistersinger," and "Rienzi" were added to the repertory; in the third, "Das Goldene Kreuz," "Tristan und Isolde," "Merlin," and a ballet; in the fourth, "Der Trompeter von Säckingen," "Ferdinand Cortez," "Die Götterdämmerung," and "Euryanthe;" in the fifth, "Das Rheingold;" in the sixth, "The Barber of Bagdad;" in the seventh, "Asrael," "Vassal of Szizeth," and "Diana of Solange."

BOOKS.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS.

THE master-piece of Alexander Dumas does not grow old. "D'Artagnan," "Porthos," and "Aramis" are essentially immortal. Not only is the story entertaining, but it gives you a truer idea of the time in which the scenes are laid than many a serious and formal history.

It is fifty years, this year, since the romance appeared, and the semi-centenary of its existence is celebrated by the appearance of a beautiful edition* of it, with illustrations by Maurice Leloir. The artist has availed himself liberally of the numerous opportunities afforded by the text for picturesque compositions. In a series of pictures full of life and fire the epoch of the "Musketeers" has been placed before the eye. M. Leloir has moreover studied with great care the costume of the time of Louis XIII., and consequently we have d'Artagnan and his comrades, not in the habits in which they appear on the stage, but in those which they actually wore. As a specimen of the admirable compositions of the artist, allusion may be made to the representation of the scene in Chapter VI. of Vol. I., where, during an encounter with the Cardinal's guards in the open street in front of the Hotel de la Tremouille, the three friends find themselves getting the worst of it. Thereupon they shout "Help! musketeers, help!" and, their comrades rushing in, the fight goes merrily on. Equally excellent is a quieter scene in Chapter XV. of Vol. I., where de Treville, Captain of the Musketeers, indignant at one of his men being arrested and locked up by the Cardinal, enters, unannounced, as he was privileged to do by virtue of his office, a room in which he finds the King and Cardinal. The latter, in pursuance of a scheme of his own, had just poisoned the King's mind with a story about the Queen, and Louis was on the point of rushing off to the Queen's apartments. As his fingers were on the handle of the door, de Treville enters, cool, polite, faultlessly dressed, and says, "I have fine things to tell Your Majesty about your lawyers."

"What's that you say?" said the King, haughtily.

What renders this new edition still more precious for the adorers of Dumas—whose name is legion—is a charming Preface by Dumas the younger, as we must still claim to call him, although this year he attains his three-score and ten. The Musketeers are a score of years younger than he. This Preface is in the form of a letter addressed by the writer to his father:

"My dear father," he says, "do those in the world where you are still remember the things of this world of ours, or does the second and eternal life exist but in our imagination, born of the terror which we feel at the idea of non-existence? Does death completely annihilate those whom it touches, and do those only who live on the earth preserve the privilege of recollection? Or is the tie which unites human souls never broken between those who love each other, even by the disappearance of one of them? We are always putting such questions before the tombs of those who remain dear to us, and religions and philosophies will continue for thousands of years and of centuries to offer humanity, as in the past, answers to the questions. Why do I write these philosophical reflections when about to speak of the 'Three Musketeers,' who were, still less than either you or I, haunted by such ideas, and who, in such matters, thought it amply sufficient to follow a formula which simplified and for them summed up everything, 'The Religion of the King'? Because it is impossible to recall those whom one has loved without there rising in the soul, like a swarm of night-birds flying around a ruin in which they dwell, all the questions which, so to speak, make their nest in the word 'Death.' To awaken these problems, it is not nec-

essary that the death has been that of an illustrious man like yourself, it suffices that the man has been good and good-hearted, and no one has surpassed you in that respect. Why is it, moreover, that I, not knowing where you are, address you this letter? Because when we have lost those whom we love, if they are no longer where they were, they are in all places where we are."

You may say that these phrases are commonplaces. Be it so, if you wish. Such commonplaces, however, have a singular value in a letter of this kind, put by a son at the head of the master-piece of a father. Later on, the Preface explains why the work of Dumas has not grown old, and this opinion is so well thought out and expressed, that a portion of it must be cited:

"Men do not give themselves up entirely to what moves them, exalts them, stirs them deeply, unless that be something which increases their perception of the value and dignity of man, something which they feel to be superior to themselves. Men will



"HELP! MUSKETEERS, HELP!"

never take durable pleasure in a narrative of the turpitudes and base actions of humanity. Sometimes, perhaps, school-boys and collegians, at the age when curiosity goes beyond bounds, may find an unhealthy attraction in certain base doings of mankind, but they soon grow tired of such pictures and always return to something healthy and comforting. In the mirror which poets, playwrights, romancers, and story-tellers of every kind hold up to us, men do not

care to see themselves as they are. That person they know very well. They are in search of another person, such a one as they think that they are or are capable of becoming. Men know perfectly well that the Beautiful and the Good, if they are more rare, are as true as the Ugly and the Evil, and that vice has no monopoly of truth. This is why, my good and dear father, I am able to say to you that much of your work will live. With your heroes, gay, clever, loyal, intrepid, generous, devoting them-

* Alexandre Dumas: "Les Trois Mousquetaires," avec une lettre d'Alexandre Dumas fils; composition de Maurice Leloir; gravures sur bois de J. Huyot. Grand m. 8vo, 2 vols. Paris: Calmann Lévy.

selves to death for the noblest causes, the most elevated sentiments, you have attracted the great crowd of readers more and more for half a century; despite all the schools, all the esthetics, all the discussions, you have become, you remain, and you will remain, the most attractive author, the most popular romance-writer, in the best sense of that adjective, not only of France, but of the entire world. You form a part of what consoles and so-laces human misery."

The truth of this is especially evident at the present moment, when there is a reaction in France against the fictitious litera-

her nature as gratitude and love," and that, clever and unscrupulous as she was, her schemes constantly ended in failure, because she could not see that the devices which might have been successful in a petty Italian State were unsuited to the larger stage of the Kingdom of France. Her most signal failure was her "master-stroke," the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew, of which the results, both immediate and more remote, are well noted. The war with the League is made interesting, and in the account of the battle of Ivry justice is done to the King's forethought and care as a general as well as to his superb gallantry as a leader of cavalry. The narrative flags a little over the King's conversion. Mr. Willert regards the Huguenots with great admiration and strongly condemns Henry's conduct in regard to his change of religion, quoting several stories to show that his conscience was extremely uneasy concerning it. The author allows that the Huguenots were the party of disruption, but does not admit that their predominance would have destroyed the unity of the kingdom and the authority of the Crown. Putting aside the purely religious aspect of the case, many persons are not inclined to condemn Henry for preferring to be King of France rather than the leader of a gallant faction. Historians generally agree that it was a fortunate thing for France when it became the interest of the Protector of the Huguenots to preserve the unity of the kingdom, and when, again, it fell to a man of such preëminent good sense and firmness of character as Henry to compose the troubles of the country. There may probably be those who, after a perusal of the part of the book relating to Henry's conversion, will think that it is here treated rather too much after the standard of to-day, and without sufficient reference to the circumstances, the character of the religious struggle, and the obligations that lay upon Henry as King.

In a chapter on the reorganization of the monarchy, Mr. Willert points out the nature and limits of the work that Henry accomplished in restoring the prosperity of France, and the economic improvements and principles, not in all points in accord with the King's policy, of his great Minister, Sully. The indiscretions of Henry's private life are treated with good taste.

Some, at least, of them had far too strong a bearing on politics to be kept in the background and the parts of the volume that relate to them are amusing.

THE original of *Dodo*, in Mr. Benson's novel of that title, is Miss Margot Tennant, daughter of Sir Charles Tennant, who owes his baronetcy to Mr. Gladstone, and who has recently been appointed by the latter to the post of trustee of the British Museum, and is the head of the great chemical firm which boasts of the loftiest chimney in Scotland. His country-seat, The Glen, is exquisitely situated on the banks of the Quair, near Peebles. Another of his daughters is married to Lord Ribblesdale, the good-looking Master of the Queen's Buckhounds. Miss Tennant enjoys the personal acquaintance not only of the Czar, but also of Emperor William. It was when the latter was last in London that she made a wager that she would force him to speak to her, and by a clever maneuver she succeeded in doing so while riding in Rotten Row. So pleased was he with the acquaintance thus formed that he subsequently waltzed several times with her at the state ball at Buckingham Palace.

AUTHORSHIP and book-publishing are in a bad way in France, according to a number of experts who have been figuring on the situation. It is said by M. Albert Cim, and corroborated by other experts, that there are scarcely six novelists in France who can count on receiving equal to or above 10,000 francs a year for their literary work. An examination of the books of a prominent publisher of Paris showed that two-thirds of the accounts opened for works of fiction, verse, travel, domestic economy, and military science showed considerable losses. A volume of reasons are offered in explanation of the situation, but the facts are admitted.

MR. G. L. GOMME, the President of the English Folk-Lore Society, recently expressed his serious regret at the "reducing of folk-lore tales to the level of literature." His idea is that the mission of folk-lore is not the summing up of incidents and traditions, but the comparison of them.



"WHAT'S THAT YOU SAY?" SAID THE KING, HAUGHTILY."

ture of the last twenty years. Yet one can go further. The reading of Dumas not only consoles human misery, but is the best antidote for the nauseous, tiresome literature, so lacking in truth and sincerity, which is gradually stifling us.—*Emile Molinier, in L'Art, Paris, January.*

HENRY OF NAVARRE.

NO Frenchman surely has a better claim to be reckoned among the "heroes" of his nation than Henry of Navarre. If his private life was not in all respects heroic—and it must be confessed that in his last amorous adventure, when engaged in his unsuccessful pursuit of the Princess of Condé, he presented a somewhat ridiculous figure—neither as a soldier nor as a King did he fall short of greatness. Henry's career has been treated by Mr. P. F. Willert in a recently issued book,* which shows an intimate acquaintance with the authorities and is pleasant to read. Mr. Willert draws his characters with spirit. Henry himself, Margaret of Valois, Catherine de' Medici, the fair Gabrielle, Mlle. d'Entragues, Sully, and others stand out in bright colors in his pages.

Of Catherine he says that she had "neither passion, nor enthusiasm, nor virtue," that "revenge and hatred were as strange to

*"Heroes of the Nations—Henry of Navarre and the Huguenots in France." By P. F. Willert, M. A., Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

SCIENCE.

DEPARTMENT EDITOR, - - - ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, PH.D.

SCIENCE AND MONTE CARLO.

KARL PEARSON contributes a paper to *The Fortnightly*, London, February, of interest alike to mathematicians and votaries of games of chance. Mr. Pearson was occupied in preparing some popular lectures on the laws of chance, and realizing that the results of practical experiments would be more readily and clearly apprehended than abstract argument based on mathematical theory, and be accepted as more decisive, he proceeded to "pitch and toss," the drawing of colored and numbered counters from a bag, etc. After tossing up a shilling, for head or tail, twenty-five thousand times, and realizing how much work it involved, a happy suggestion of a friend led him to investigate the Monte Carlo roulette-tables. It was found, on inquiry, that the records of the tables are daily published in a special journal, *Le Monaco*, whose columns, recording about four thousand throws of the ball weekly, seemed to afford a very promising mass of material for illustration of the laws of chance. But, alas for the vanity of human calculations! The throwings at the Monte Carlo tables failed to conform to the laws of chance as closely as would be assumed by the mathematician.

In theory, the result of an indefinitely great number of trials ought to be fifty per cent. each of odd and even, black and red, etc. In no case is this experimentally reached exactly, but in the case of the several sets of experiments ranging from 4 to 24,000 trials in each set, the greatest variation was in a short set of 4,040 trials in which the results were as 49 and 51. In a set of 24,000 trials (tossing) the proportion was 50.05 heads to 49.95 tails; and equally uniform results were obtained in drawing from a bag of balls. The following table gives the number of trials, percentages of red and black, etc., in the case of roulette as compared with various other cases of equal chances :

METHOD.	PERCENTAGES.		TRIALS.
	Success.	Failure.	
Roulette	50.15	49.85	16,141
"	50.27	49.73	16,019
Bag of Balls	50.11	49.89	10,000
"	50.4	49.6	4,002
Tossing	51	49	4,040
"	50.05	49.95	4,006
"	50.04	49.96	8,178
"	50.16	49.84	12,000
"	50.05	49.95	24,000
Lottery	50.034	49.966	7,275

In these experiments, the deviations in red and black at roulette were no more than was to be expected, and as far as they went, apparently served to illustrate the laws of chance. The next point to which his attention was directed, was the frequency with which some of the several numbers on the roulette table occurred. Recording the frequencies, it was found that they fitted to a standard deviation of 15.85, while the theoretical standard was 20.87, giving a difference of 5. The question next arises, what is a reasonable amount for the standard deviation of an experiment of this kind from its theoretical value? The mathematician at once asks, "What is the standard deviation of a standard deviation?" In this case, calculation shows it to be 3.48, and that the odds against a large or larger divergence than 5 occurring are as 83 to 17—about 5 to 1. In every six months such a deviation from the most probable results might be expected to occur once. At this stage, Mr. Pearson, deeming his 37 groups numerically insufficient for the experiment, made 148 groups by taking the monthly returns week by week. Here the experimental deviation turned out to be 7.2, the theoretical being 10.34, a difference of 3.14, while the standard deviation between experiment and theory was only .86. The odds against so great a divergence are about 10,000 to 3.

Mr. Pearson found himself somewhat taken aback at these results. He did not immediately assume that the laws of chance did not apply, but according to the laws of chance such a set of

deviations would occur only once in 270 years. These results consequently afforded a very poor illustration for his purpose, but having them under analysis, he went on to observe the order of the succession of red and black. The theory of runs is a very simple one. Eliminating the zero, the chance of red turning up = $\frac{1}{2}$, of two reds in succession $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$, of three in succession $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8}$, and so on. Calling a "set" the run of throws till a change of color comes, the chance of a change equals $\frac{1}{2}$, of a persistence followed by a change $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$, and so on. Hence in 2,048 sets, we should expect 1,024 sets of 1, 512 sets of 2, 256 sets of 3, 128 of 4, 64 of 5, 32 of 6, 16 of 7, 8 of 8, 4 of 9, 2 of 10, 1 of 11, and 1 of some number above 11. Thus one run of 11 is to be expected in 2,048 sets. In the course of over 2,000 experiments in tossing, the actual deviation was only slightly over twice the standard deviation on two occasions; in the case of the roulette returns the actual deviation was on one occasion nearly ten times the standard, on another occasion nine times, on a third occasion four times, and twice it was three times the standard. Now, says Mr. Pearson, the odds are millions to one against such a deviation as nine or ten times the standard. If Monte Carlo roulette had gone on since the beginning of geological time on earth, we should not have expected such an occurrence as this fortnight's play even once, on the supposition that the game is one of chance! There is nothing, he says, abnormal in the totals of reds and blacks, but the order of their succession sets the laws of chance at defiance in a most remarkable manner. If, he continues, the laws of chance rule, Monte Carlo roulette is, from the standpoint of exact science, the most prodigious miracle of the Nineteenth Century. Must science reconstruct its theories to suit these inconvenient facts, or shall men of science, he asks, confident in their theories, shut their eyes to the facts, and to save their doctrines from discredit, join the chorus of moralists who demand that the French Government shall remove this gambling establishment from its frontier? Clearly a "game of chance" that violates the laws of chance has no *raison d'être*.

AN OLD SHAWNEE TOWN IN TENNESSEE.

THE *Archæologist*, January, publishes a contribution by W. E. Meyer, giving a description of these old ruins. The locality is Castalian Springs in Sumner County. The ruins now consist of five mounds within an area of fifty acres, on the level bottom-lands of Lick Creek, almost surrounded by low hills. When first discovered by the whites it was surrounded by a low circular wall, three feet high, bearing a series of twenty small conical elevations or towers, from ten to twelve feet in diameter at the base, and five feet high. There was a small ditch on the inside of the wall. The land has long been under cultivation, and there is now no trace of two small mounds mentioned in the early descriptions. The low wall must have borne a line of tree-trunk palisades. The wall was dug into, in 1820, and found to contain earth, intermingled in places with ashes, broken pottery, and charcoal. On the summit of one of the surrounding hills to the north, and immediately adjoining the old town, is an immense cemetery, covering four or five acres, and containing hundreds of stone graves. There is a small stone-grave cemetery on the summit of an adjoining hill on the southeast, and two large ones, covering at one time about one and a half acres each, on the south slope. There are also scattered stone-graves over all the adjoining level ground on the east and south, immediately outside the walls. In a cave near by, in the days of the first white settlers, there was found an immense number of human skulls unaccompanied by other portions of the skeleton; and Mr. Meyer says he has found similar lone skulls in one of the other mounds. According to Mr. Meyer's description the whole of Sum-



FIG. 1.—GORGET.

ner County is one vast graveyard. The poorer dead were buried everywhere in the sands of the Cumberland Valley. The mound No. 1 is referred to by Mr. Meyer as one of the most important Indian mounds ever opened. Figure 1 is a fine gorget from



FIG. 2.—ENGRAVED STONE.

grave No. 34 of this mound. The engraved stone, about 9x12 inches, Fig. 2, was found on the surface. From many proofs in his possession, Mr. Meyer concludes that the mound is not over 300 years old, and that the Shawnees who built the Etowah, Ga., mound built this town; that after many vicissitudes, rarely equalled even in savage annals, this tribe was harassed almost to extinction by the Iroquois on the north, and the Cherokees and Chickasaws on the south; and finally, that the last small remnant barely escaped with their lives from Cumberland Valley, in 1714. At this old town one of their last stands was made. It is a curious coincidence that after this catastrophe the country became uninhabited, and was for sixty-five years known as "the dark and bloody ground." The first white man then settled within a stone's throw of the old town-wall.

THE HOME OF THE INDO-EUROPEAN.

NOTHING, says Uno Lindelöf, in a contribution to *Finsk Tidskrift*, Helsingfors, is yet settled definitely as to the original home of the Indo-Europeans. Scholars are still advancing theories but no satisfactory proofs.

This question of most ancient history has been professedly solved from the most varying standpoints. Anthropology answers it by an examination of the physical conditions under which man has lived in the various parts of the world, and by conclusions drawn from such examinations. The anthropologist looks for race similarities and takes us back to a period far beyond history. Ethnography does not go back quite so far, but fixes the attention, among other characteristics, upon linguistic forms. The representative of this school is Otto Schrader, who in the second edition of his "*Sprachvergleichung und Urgeschichte*" (1890), advanced the theory of Europe as the early home of the Aryans. He locates them on the borders of the Volga, and thinks they were originally nomads and shepherds, because all the peoples from India to those farthest West have in common most terms relating to cattle and cattle-breeding, etc., but few or none relating to agriculture. The eastern branch of this large group of peoples consisted of Hindu and Irani.

In sharp contrast to Schrader stands Johannes Schmidt of Berlin. In the Oriental Congress in Stockholm he delivered a lecture, and published it in 1890, "*Die Urheimat der Indogermanen und das Euroäische Zahlensystem*," in which he defends the theory of Asia as the original home. Schrader rests his theory upon economic and natural-historic conceptions; Schmidt rests his upon mathematical notions.

The latest contribution to the subject is from the pen of H. Hirt, a young linguist. In 1892, he published in Brugmann's *Indogermanische Forschungen* a long essay, "*Die Urheimat der Indogermanen*," in which he shows the utter impossibility of Schmidt's mathematical theories. Hirt leans to Schrader's belief in Europe as the original home. He does not think the Aryans lived in Russia, but on the coasts of the Baltic Sea.

The discussion raised by these three scholars is very interesting, but is it leading to a final positive result? Will the learned not ultimately come to the conclusion that the question is insolvable?

The latest contribution in book form to the above subject is R. P. Greg's "*Comparative Philology of the Old and New World, in relation to Archaic Speech*." In a review of this book *The American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal*, January, says: "He gives a brief résumé of the views of different authors, such as the Rev. J. C. Black and A. H. Sayce, in reference to the ancient Accadian race as connected not only with the Ugro-Altaic, or so-called Siberian, but also with the Chinese, Egyptian, and

Hittite. This brings the author to the position that the "Turanian" may be made to embrace nearly all pre-Aryan or primitive Asiatic races, a position which is taken by many, but remains to be established, for, the term Turanian is a very indefinite one. As regards the original seats, starting-points, of the Aryans, he does not accept either the Scandinavian theory, or even the European paleolithic theory, but looks to the Thibetan region as the original seat. He quotes the opinion advanced by Mr. C. Stuart Glennie, that there was a great sea, which once separated Europe from Asia, and included the Ural, Euxine, and the Bosphorus, but which broke away in some ancient day, and made the flood which has been handed down in Chaldean tradition. The oldest races, according to Glennie, were settled in this region, called Eurasia, but scattered to the west, east, north, and south, making the "ground" races of the different continents.

WHAT IS LIGHT?

NOT many years ago, physicists talked about heat-waves and light-waves and actinic waves, as if there were so many different kinds of ether-waves, although in the light of our present knowledge the word "light" may drop out of physics very much as the word "force" is dropping out. The subject of light and its relation to other phenomena of radiant energy is treated by Prof. A. E. Dolbear in *Electron*, Boston, January, who tells us that our present apprehension of the subject was brought about largely through the work in spectrum analysis, which showed that gaseous molecules vibrate at definite rates, so that the wave-lengths stand in some sort of harmonic ratio to each other, which implies that the molecules were elastic bodies, and the waves they produce by their vibrations depend solely upon molecular pitch, so that there is no more reason for calling a short wave by a name different from a longer one, than there is for calling a sound-wave of a high pitch by another name than that applied to a lower pitch. Now, the tables show the number of the vibrations per second of the hydrogen molecules that give, say the C, F, and h lines, and although the numbers are very large, some of them thousands of millions of millions, no doubt is expressed of their accuracy.

Furthermore, the kind of motion that gives rise to these ether-waves is a true vibratory motion of the molecules, and not a mere oscillatory change of position, for such change could not give the precision of wave-lengths actually observed. As it is the heat of the molecules that gives rise to the waves themselves, it follows that what is called heat is the internal vibratory motion. This is equivalent to saying that free-path motions of molecules do not give rise to ether-waves of any observed wave-length.

It has been a notable difficulty to perceive how any kind of a motion of an atom or molecule could possibly produce a wave in the ether, which should have such characteristics as ether-waves do have, having their dimension at right-angles to the direction of extension, impossible in a gaseous or solid medium; but the electro-magnetic theory of light now comes in to help out in this mechanical extremity. This theory is that all ether-waves, long or short, are simply due to electro-magnetic stresses somehow set up in the ether; and this takes one necessarily back to the molecule or atom, as in some way an electro-magnetic body.

Every magnet has its field, indefinite in extent, the strength of which follows the law of inverse squares. Imagine, then, a straight bar-magnet held in the hand. Its field is illimitable—the ether about it is in a magnetic stress, capable of warping a polarized ray of light. Reverse the direction of its poles and the whole field changes throughout the universe. Make these reversals once a second, and this change in the field will travel outward with the velocity of light, 186,000 miles a second, which will be the length of the wave. If the reversals be made twice a second, the wave will be half as long, and if made ten times a second, one-tenth as long, and so on. One very soon reaches his limit of his velocity in moving such a magnet, but let him now take, say, a horse-shoe permanent magnet; and, holding it at the bend, strike it so as to make it ring like a tuning-fork. The poles will approach and recede from each other, and so will change the strength of the

field, and this change too will be propagated with the same velocity as the others, but the pitch of the magnet will determine the rate at which the wave will be made. The magnet may vibrate a thousand times a second, in which case the wave will be but 186 miles long.

As a body is made smaller and smaller, its rate of vibration rises, so that, if a magnet were of the dimension of a molecule, its rate of vibration would be hundreds of millions per second, and if its elasticity were as much greater than that of steel as the elasticity of the ether is higher than that of steel, the vibratory rate would be comparable to that of molecules as we find them to be. In such a case we have ether-waves that travel outwardly with the velocity of light due to changes of stress in a magnetic field already present, instead of the other idea of a series of waves in a medium without initiatory stress. There is this assumption, however, namely, that the atoms of all kinds of matter are themselves magnets. There are strong reasons for believing that this is the case. The molecules of ordinary matter as we examine it are nearly if not quite all compound, and some of them quite complex. Magnetic fields may overlap each other, but not to efface each other—there may be equilibrium with any amount of stress. In a piece of iron subject to a helical current of electricity, the molecules are merely made to face one way—they do not become any more magnetic than they were before. They are already endowed, and have their individual fields as extensive as space, and it is not apparent how any condition could destroy the field of any one, so that combinations of any sort might so make fields to overlap that they could not be identified, yet without in any way destroying the grip that every atom has on the whole of space.

This renders it easy to understand how waves in the ether are set up, whether they are long or short, and whether they are called light or by any other name. It makes clear also what is meant by the electro-magnetic theory of light.

RECENT SCIENCE.

The Origin of Pennsylvania Anthracite.—J. J. Stevenson (American Geological Society, November, 1893) regards the coal of Pennsylvania as produced in a great marsh, which had its origin in the east, and extended seaward after each period of subsidence. On this theory we should find the greatest thickness of coal in the northeastern part of the Appalachian basin, which, in fact, is the case. On this view the origin of the anthracite is in nowise different from that of the bituminous coal of the Appalachian basin, but it was subjected to longer exposure in the making.

The Number of Plants in the World.—Nothing brings a greater realization of the recent progress of botany than the way in which the number of known species of plants has been increased in modern times. Four hundred years before Christ, says P. A. Saccardo (translated in *The American Naturalist*, February) Hipparchus was able to enumerate only 234 different species. Even two centuries ago only 5,266 species, as catalogued by Bauhin, were known to the botanist, and a century afterward, in 1771, the great Linnæus was able to recount but 8,551. At the present time, little more than a century later, there are known to botanists no less than 173,706 distinct species, 105,231 phanerogams and 68,475 cryptogams, of which latter 2,819 are ferns, 4,609 mosses, 5,600 lichens, 39,603 fungi, and 12,178 algæ.

The Storage Battery.—The storage battery, says Wilbur M. Stine (*Electrical Engineering*, February), is unique in its history. Scarcely had it been invented when it was the subject of glowing newspaper prophecies that announced it as the power that would shortly transform the world. Stock companies rose—and fell, amid an odium which has clung persistently to the battery, and largely prevented that close scrutiny of its claims which it really merits. Hitherto there have been many laboratory tests but a lack of thorough information on the part of the investigators. Up to the present, they have been much more successful in Europe than in this country, and European batteries are superior to ours in efficiency and durability. Yet, when all has

been said, from the scientific standpoint there are inherent in the storage battery some radical defects. Electrical storage exists only in name; all such devices are chemical in their natures, and it is not electricity proper which is stored, but potential energy resulting from chemical dissociation. After the charging of the battery, the prevention of continual recombination is most difficult, and thus results a loss of efficiency well-nigh impossible to overcome. Another serious loss is the loss of energy from recombination of the disassociated atoms into elementary molecular groups, immediately they are set free. For instance, after a certain amount of energy has been spent in pulling apart the atoms of water to get the atoms of oxygen and hydrogen, these do not stay separate but at once join in pairs to form molecules, each consisting of a pair of hydrogen or oxygen atoms, and so much energy has been wasted. The conclusion is that the success of the storage battery, from considerations of weight, cost, durability, and efficiency, must be considered problematical.

Pulverized Fuel.—The merits of pulverized coal as a fuel, says *The Age of Steel* (St. Louis, February 24), are being widely discussed, and the assumption is not unreasonable that what is really valuable in pulverized fuel will in future be saved from waste. An Austrian expert who has been investigating this question concludes that the use of pulverized fuel will make radical changes in modern methods of heating, utilizing the entire heating power of the coal with but little loss from smoke. The loss of heat from imperfect combustion has been generally overestimated; the loss of heat by radiation is not so much as imagined; the greatest loss of all is occasioned by the escape of the hot gases and air through the smokestack. Every form of combustion requires a certain amount of air over and above what is necessary to supply the oxygen needed to enter into chemical combination with the burning body, and it should be the aim to keep down this excess of air, to prevent its rush through the smokestack with a large amount of lost or wasted heat. With solid fuel and in grate furnaces the demand on air is excessive, large quantities leaving the furnace without being utilized. Thus the importance of reducing the size of the coal and the necessity of careful firing can easily be seen, and the bearing of the question on the problem of smoke-prevention can be appreciated.

Scientific Forestry in America.—Mr. Gifford Pinchot, Consulting Forester, publishes a little work descriptive of Biltmore Forest, a tract of woodland in North Carolina comprising nearly four thousand acres of woodland, the property of Mr. George W. Vanderbilt. The writer is trying to introduce the methods of scientific forestry into the management of the Biltmore property, making forest improvement and revenue returns go hand in hand. The general system outlined in the working plan is to devote a portion of the forest to treatment by rotation of area, clearing off at maturity, estimated at one hundred and fifty years, (the Hochwald system of the Germans), the other portion being treated by a modified selection system (the Plänter-Betrieb, or possibly the Mittelwald system of the Germans). The pamphlet is interesting as describing substantially the first attempt at the practical introduction of scientific forestry in the management of an American forest.

The Native Mexican and Central American Calendar.—In Vol. VI. of *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, No. 17, p. 459, we gave some account of the proficiency in astronomy displayed by the ancient Mayas, of Yucatan, as evidenced in their time-reckoning. We have now before us a monogram on the Native Calendar of Central America and Mexico, by Dr. Daniel G. Brinton, who makes some interesting remarks on its employment for purposes of divination by the several Central and South American peoples. To them, he says, this use of it was far more important than as a time-count. Man's fears and hopes, all the emotions which prompt his actions, look to the future rather than to the past; and for that reason prophets, when accredited, have ever enjoyed greater consideration than historians. We may, he concludes, be reasonably sure that the key to the few ancient calendars which have been preserved to us, and also to the strange inscriptions on the ruined buildings of Central America, is to be found in astrology rather than in chronology. As to the methods in vogue:

The painted paper or skin on which the Calendar was represented by its symbols was taken as a ground on which lots were cast, and as they fell on one or other of the signs, they betokened a fortunate or unfavorable outcome of an undertaking. But it was especially to foretell the fate of a new-born child, and to select his guardian spirit or *nagual*, that the Calendar was chiefly called in by the priesthood. One name of the child was that of the day of its birth, both the number and the day-name being expressed. This gives us those curious personal appellations often recurring in the early Spanish historians, as Seven Winds, Five Serpents, and the like. Wherever they occur, says Dr. Brinton, we may be sure that the nation made use of this Calendar.

Oxygen as a Liquid.—In a description of Professor Dewar's recent Royal Institution lectures on oxygen, *Lightning*, London, January 11, gives some striking details. Liquid ethylene, whose production is the last step toward obtaining a temperature low enough to liquefy oxygen, readily takes fire, though so cold that when thrown into water it forms cups of ice in which it floats. Some remarkable experiments shown were the production of a snowstorm of carbon dioxide in the upper part of a tube of boiling oxygen (the freezing-point of the former being above the boiling-point of the latter); the clinging of liquid air and liquid oxygen like iron filings to the poles of a magnet; the demonstration of the inability of the gas at low temperatures to combine with the most oxidizable substances or to support combustion; and lastly, the condensation of the air of the room on the surface of a tube of liquid oxygen cooled by evaporation to -205°C ., so that it fell from the end of the tube in drops.

Condition of the Teeth in School Children.—The results of an examination of 661 boys at the Industrial School, Feltham, England (*Lancet*, London, February 10), shows that three-fourths of the inmates had defective teeth. The six-year-old, or first, permanent molar appears to be especially prone to disease and premature loss, and this is also the experience in private practice. This is to some extent due to its being frequently mistaken for one of the temporary set, and therefore unworthy of attention, which is a grave error. Mr. Pedley, who conducted the examination, strongly urges the advisability of the appointment of a dental surgeon to the school, and that cleanliness of the teeth by means of the tooth-brush and powder should be rigidly enforced.

Cures for Inebriety.—*The British Medical Journal* (London, February 10) notes that the various inebriety cures are reverting to their pristine form—that of a fluid to be taken through the mouth, the hypodermic injection being apparently on the wane. Concerning the usual criterion of cure—the assertion of the patient that he has no longer any desire for alcohol—it says “such a test is to the experienced and skilled student of inebriety, valueless. . . . Times without number, special teetotal-mission operations have produced as wonderful and more numerous, apparently quite successful cures. . . . Inebriates desirous to be cured, whether they relapse or not, are usually most grateful and elated, and feel perfectly certain they could never taste liquor again.”

Alcohol and Mortality.—According to Dr. Newsholme, Medical Officer of Health for Brighton, England (*British Medical Journal*, February 3), the death-rate among publicans between twenty and forty-five years of age is about four times as high as among clergymen of the same age—a fact that can be explained only by the effects of chronic alcohol-poisoning. The reported increase of the death-rate from intemperance from 40 per million in 1858-60 to 56 per million in 1886-90 is believed by Dr. Newsholme, however, to be not real, but due to more accurate certification of deaths—a conclusion confirmed by the corresponding decrease in reported deaths from liver-disease and ascites. As an illustration of an improper use of statistics Dr. Newsholme instances a recent item stating that according to an inquiry made by a committee of the British Medical Association, the mean age of teetotallers at death was only 51.2 years as compared with 59.7 years among drinkers. These figures are correct, but it need hardly be said that they were not intended to be used in this way, and show nothing except that teetotallers as a class are younger than drinkers—a fact that is quite evident, as they number nearly all

the children in the world in their ranks. To be of value, such an enumeration should include only such persons as die after reaching a given age, otherwise it would be quite easy to prove, for instance, that bishops are longer-lived than curates, or masters than apprentices.

Explosions of Mixtures of Gases.—Experiments conducted by V. Meyer and A. Münch (Berlin *Berichte*, 26) show that the temperature at which a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen explodes is not constant, but varies from about 620° to 680° . It is not affected by the presence of glass splinters or sand, but does not take place in the presence of platinum, the gases combining quietly. Experiments with a series of gaseous hydrocarbons showed that the temperature of explosion with oxygen is lower, as the hydrocarbon has more carbon atoms to the molecule.

SCIENCE NOTES.

A RECENT book on South America describes great storms of dragon-flies which may be seen on the pampas and in Patagonia during the summer and autumn. The dragon-flies are of a large light-blue variety and fly at these times in enormous flocks, moving with a speed of from seventy to eighty miles an hour. They always precede the strong winds prevalent in those regions, but though they come from the direction of the wind they always fly from five to fifteen miles in front of it, so that their flight seems to be the result of panic rather than of the wind's force. In fact these insects are able to fly if need be directly in the face of the wind, as has been observed on several occasions in the Alps.

THE first medical college worthy the name established by the Chinese Government was recently opened with formal ceremony at Tientsin. The project owes its origin to the Viceroy of China and his wife, who constructed the buildings and placed the direction in the hands of a graduate of the University of Dublin, selected by the late Sir Andrew Clark. Twenty well-educated English-speaking Chinamen have enrolled themselves as students, and the work of instruction has already been begun.

ACCORDING to Prof. Oliver Lodge, one of the greatest living authorities in physics, at the temperature of absolute zero the molecules of a perfect gas would be lying all about the floor in an inert and stationary condition, and could be swept up.

IN 1892, the telephone system of the world, excluding Great Britain, had a total length of wire of 972,113 kilometers, over which 982,387,416 conversations took place. The number of conversations in America is about two-thirds of the total. Switzerland and Sweden are best in the number of subscribers per inhabitant. The former country has 5 and the latter 5.82 per thousand, the general average of the world being 1.25 per thousand.

A GERMAN physician, Dr. Helbing, has used the electric current with success for the treatment of frozen noses, the poles of a battery being applied to opposite sides of the nose and moved about while a moderately strong current is passing. The immediate result in most cases is a reddening of the tissues, which may last several days. In some cases ten to fifteen applications are necessary.

GERMAN and other continental locomotives are modeled after both English and American designs, with the result that a mixture of the features of both is found in them, the practice of later years, however, following more closely the lines of English builders. But the inside cylinders and crank axes of the English engine have not found favor in Germany, where sharper curves are permitted than in England, and where, therefore, numerous crank-axle failures have led to the adoption of outside cylinders. In engines of Belgian make, inside cylinders largely prevail, but crank-axle fractures occur in large numbers with these, notwithstanding the fact that their design provides for an extra bearing for these axes.

TECHNICAL journals from time to time discuss gravely various projects for making crude petroleum into bricks, to be burned like coal. One of the latest of these is ridiculed by an English journal, which points out that it calls for about one-third of its weight of caustic soda—an expensive chemical. The inventor suggests that the addition of 20 per cent. of clay or sand would make the bricks both cheaper and more solid, to which the journal in question rejoins with a sarcastic suggestion that ordinary coal be cheapened by a similar addition.

To detect shoddy in woolen goods, according to *The Textile Record*, a piece of the material is cut into bits and each of these bits after being beaten in a special mortar is brushed on a prepared board, and what is brushed off is carefully collected. The difference in weight of the pieces before and after the beating is an important factor in the determination. The brushed-off material is next examined microscopically and shows, if it contains shoddy, various peculiarities, such as wool fibres of different dyes, damaged wool fibres, vegetable fibres partly dyed, and small particles of wool fibre with brush-like ends. Calculations based on such an examination enable the percentage of shoddy to be obtained with great exactness.

ACCORDING to *The London Telegraph*, recent experiments at Woolwich show that cordite is superior to gunpowder for naval guns. A six-inch gun that with 29 pounds 12 ounces of powder gave a velocity of 1,890 feet per second with a strain of 15 tons per square inch, gave with 14 pounds 3 ounces of cordite 2,274 feet per second with a pressure of 15.2 tons, and after 250 rounds had been fired there were no signs of erosion.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE religious journals of America and Great Britain have devoted some consideration to the question of "attractive evening services" for Sundays. It is even proposed by the laity of the Church of England to obtain an Act of Parliament which will permit the incumbents of churches to substitute any kind of service they may think fit, with the express sanction of the Bishops, for the ordinary "Evensong" or Evening Prayer. On the other hand *The New York Evangelist* says: "It is but a few years since writers used to deride our bald Presbyterian worship. We can now take our critics into Puritan meeting-houses where it would be difficult to say whether the performance was intended to be a sermon with musical adornments, or a concert with a homily thrown in."

The New York Independent, having opened its columns to a free and full discussion of the Roman Catholic views on Education, and having published an article by Mr. W. H. Manley, in which the position was taken that the Catholic Church puts an effective, though an indirect, check upon scholarly investigation, in a recent editorial on "The Higher Education of the Catholic Church," states that the real question at issue is whether there is such a restraining influence placed upon investigation in the Catholic Church that the number of scholars produced within its circle is disproportionately few as compared with those that are produced in Protestant countries. Professor Sheehan has already vigorously denied that such is the case. A war has begun.

ROMANISM, Anglicanism, and British Nonconformity have all united in protest against Count Tolstoi's views as to the teaching of Christ on non-resistance. We give in this issue of THE DIGEST a notable article on the subject, and in *The New Review* there is "An Ecumenical Reply" from Bishop Boyd Carpenter of Ripon, Father Rickaby of the Society of Jesus, Archdeacon Sinclair of London, Mr. Guinness Rogers, and others. They each and all point out the weakness of the Count's position as a would-be interpreter of Christianity, yet denying its fundamental doctrines.

MAX MULLER ON MOHAMMEDANISM.

PROF. F. MAX MULLER, of Oxford, has recently visited Constantinople, and the learned student of comparative religion expresses his opinion of Moslems as he found them, in the February number of *The Nineteenth Century*.

It is at first a strange, but a decidedly pleasant, sensation when we live in the midst of a Turkish population to find how, on all ordinary subjects, their feelings are our feelings, and their

just as we are. When they speak about religion, which they do rarely, they will speak of God just as we do, as the Lord and Governor of the universe; as just and righteous, yet always mer-



PROFESSOR MAX MULLER.



MOSLEMS AT PRAYER.

thoughts our thoughts, and their motives our motives. They are doing what is right and what is wrong very much as we do. They are satisfied with themselves and ashamed of themselves

ciful; and they will act as if they were strongly convinced that virtue will be rewarded and vice punished either in this life or in the life to come. They have a very strict regard for truth, and will respond to our confidence by equal confidence. Are these, then, the Turks, infidels, and heretics, we ask ourselves, for whom we used to pray? Is their religion false while ours is true; is their morality corrupt while ours is pure?

Their customs and social habits are no doubt different from ours; but they hardly ever become obtrusive or offensive to others. If their life under its good and its evil aspects may be taken as the result of their religion, we shall have to confess that these Turks and infidels and heretics really excel us on several very important points. The most important is that of sobriety. There is no force used to prevent drinking; and I am sorry to say that the upper classes, which everywhere abound in black sheep, are certainly no longer total abstainers. But the middle and lower classes are "free, and yet sober." If it is true, as a well-known English Judge declared, that nearly all our crimes can be traced back to drunkenness, how can we help regretting that our religion and our clergy should not have been able to exercise the same salutary influence on the people as the Korán and the Ulemahs! How can we help wishing that they would teach us how to produce the same results in Christendom which they have produced during the 1,273 years that their religion has existed and has quickened the most torpid and lifeless parts of the world!

There is another point on which it is more difficult for strangers to form a decided opinion, but, if we may trust the statements made by our Turkish friends, no Turkish Mohammedan woman leads an *openly* immoral life. Certainly such sights as may be seen in many European capitals are not to be seen at Constantinople. If the Mohammedan religion can produce two such results—and it seems hardly honest to ascribe all that is good in Mohammedan countries to other causes, such as climate or blood, and not to their religion—if it can cure these two cancers that are

eating into the flesh of our modern society, drunkenness and immorality, it would seem to deserve a higher regard and a more careful examination than it has generally received from us. With us, the feeling of the multitude about Mohammed and Islam is still much the same as it was at the time of the Crusades and during the Middle Ages, though, of late, several weighty voices have been raised against the ignorant condemnation both of the Prophet and of his religion. Carlyle's essay on Mohammed, and Mr. Bosworth Smith's excellent work, "Mohammed and Mohammedanism," have powerfully influenced public opinion. The old feeling of hostility against Islam was, in its origin, political rather than religious. Europe has never forgotten the cruelties perpetrated both in Asia and Europe by Mohammedan armies recruited not only from Arabia but from Mongolia and Tartary, and their violent invasion of the East and West of Europe still rankles in the hearts of many.

Still, it was not always so, particularly in England, when 300 years ago it was for the first time brought into political relations with the Turkish Empire. There were periods in the history of England when the feeling toward Islam was more than tolerant. Queen Elizabeth, when arranging a treaty with Sultan Murad Khan, states that Protestants and Mohammedans alike are haters of idolatry, and that she is the defender of the faith against those who have falsely usurped the name of Christ. Her Ambassador was still more outspoken, for he wrote on the 9th of November, 1587: "Since God alone protects His own, He will so punish these idolaters (the Spaniards) through us, that they who survive will be converted by their example to worship with us the true God, and you, fighting for this glory, will heap up victory and all other good things." The same sentiments were expressed on the part of the Sublime Porte by Sinan Pashah, who about the same time told the Roman ambassador that to be good Mussulmans all that was wanting to the English was that they should raise a finger and pronounce the Eshed, or Confession of Faith. The real differences between Islam and Christianity were considered so small by the Mohammedans themselves that at a later time we find another Turkish ambassador, Ahmed Rasmi Effendi, assuring Frederick the Great that they considered Protestants as Mohammedans in disguise.

TOLSTOI'S "KINGDOM OF GOD" CRITICIZED.

THE *National Observer*, London, in noticing Count Leo Tolstoi's recent work, "The Kingdom of God Is Within You," says: Count Tolstoi has long deserted the profession of artist for that of prophet. Abandoning the worldly study of his fellows, he has set himself to search out for them new sins. Marriage and the holding of property have long been solemnly proscribed from the Ebal of Yasnaya Polyana. Now he has invented a third deadly sin in resistance to evil. To go back to the Gospel, it is proclaimed in solemn formula at the very outset in "The Catechism of Non-Resistance," which opens as follows:

"Q. Whence comes the word non-resistance? A. From the utterance: 'But I say unto you, That ye resist not evil.'—Matthew v. 39. Q. What does this word denote? A. It denotes a lofty Christian virtue, commanded by Christ."

And so on. From the first page to the last, Count Tolstoi makes his appeal to such as profess themselves Christians. He comes down from the Mount with this chapter of Saint Matthew in his hand, and summons the obedience of all such to his "Thus saith the Lord." In itself, the doctrine of non-resistance has nothing new, nor can have so long as the name of Pease is heard in the land. But Tolstoi, having set out to be logical, is logical to the bitterly illogical end. No war, but, also, no politics, no property, no law, no nationality, no sex. "It is impossible," to quote but one anathema, "for people of the present day to believe that obedience to civil or State laws can ever satisfy the rational demands of human nature." It is a queer irony that the man who was wise enough to create Anna Karénina should be foolish enough to prate so. Not but in one way has his mind preserved some of its old trenchancy and vigor. Grant his premises and oppose his deductions, and he will riddle you, and carve you to shreds in a couple of pages. The profane man, when he takes up the Catechism of Non-Resistance, and comes on the precept,

"If any man will sue thee at the law, and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also," will put him off with the profanity that so in time you get down to your drawers, and the police will take you into custody. The bland man will put you off without any answer at all.

Grant, indeed, that Christ never spoke in apologue or paradox, and you must bow to the pious anarchist without more demur. Grant the literal interpretation of every word of the New Testament, and you can say no more but that other passages land you in a hopeless quag of contradiction. Had Tolstoi but kept his foot firm on literal interpretation, nothing could have shaken him except the inevitable collapse of the whole ground on which he stands. But the wonderful thing is that he deliberately breaks down his own foothold. For when we come to examine his position, this champion of verbal inspiration, this Pope who bans you and cuts you off if you refuse to follow word for word the fifth chapter of Saint Matthew, himself is pleased to interpret any other passage with the most prodigal latitude. Calvinist at one moment, he flaps round the next to spread all his sails to the gusts of Rationalism. Hear his own words: "It has reached its logical consummation in the infallibility of the Pope, the bishops and Scriptures, which is something utterly incomprehensible and nonsensical, requiring a blind faith not in God or Christ, nor even in the doctrine, but a faith either in one person, as in Catholicism, or in many persons, as in Orthodoxy, or in a book, as in Protestantism." Possibly. But, if the book goes, what comes of the Sermon on the Mount? He is never tired of holding up Christ Himself as the one guide of life: but how then can he insist on Christ's teaching from one paragraph of Saint Matthew and contemptuously reject His miracles recounted in the next? All this pretentious structure of "Christianity, not as a mystic religion but as a new theory of life," tumbles crashing down at the very first touch of the simplest canon of coherent thought.

After this, what need is there to enlarge on the subordinate fallacies? Else it would be easy to show that, as Tolstoi gives his Scripture a wholly arbitrary validity, so he grafts on it a wholly arbitrary interpretation. "Resist not evil," says the text, but is he not resisting what he takes for evil by this very assault upon the religion and society of the whole world? Here is an anti-dogmatic giving us sheer anarchism in virtue of a dogma that calls for sheer quietism. So he has to fine down his principle "literally, as Christ taught it," into "resistance by all lawful means"—there ought to be no law, by the way—"but not by evil." And presently "evil" appears, further fined and attenuated, as "violence" only. Then again, we need not stay to examine the central constructive idea of the book, the "divine theory of life," since it appears nowhere more explicit than a man's conception of life "as taking its rise in the eternal life of God, and to fulfil His will he is ready to sacrifice his personal, family, and social well-being. Love is the impelling motive of his life, and his religion is the worship in deed and truth of the beginning of all things—of God Himself." It is lofty—so lofty that it is quite muffled up in clouds. And when you ask for the concrete expression of the conception—then there comes only the old "Thus saith the Lord: There shall be no more war, nor property, nor law, nor nationality, nor sex." In fine, we must either accept Tolstoi blindly for a prophet or reject him flatly for a dreamer.

What the Universalists Believe.—A correspondent of *The New York Tribune* recently asked the question through its columns, "What do the Universalists believe in regard to future punishment?" To this Dr. J. S. Lee, the Editor of the *Boston Christian Leader*, replies: The Universalists believe that evil will ultimately be eradicated from the world and that all erring creatures will be brought back to God through the irresistible efficacy of Christ's love. They argue that when an infinitely wise, holy, and benevolent God resolved to create man, it could only have been with a view to his everlasting good; that if He did allow him to be tempted and fall, it must have been because He foresaw that through sorrow and suffering man could rise to higher degrees of perfection; that therefore all punishment (or what with our limited knowledge we conceive to be such) is of necessity designed as a remedial agency, and not intended to satisfy God's indignation as a sovereign at the disobedience of His subjects. In answer to those who adduce against them the express language of Scripture—*e.g.*, "and these shall go into everlasting punishment" (Matt. xxv., 46)—they reply that the word "aionios," translated "everlasting," does not necessarily bear that signification; that properly it does not express the idea of duration at all, either finite or infinite, but was rather used by the writers to denote a mode of existence distinct from and wholly dissimilar to any mere chronic state, that is, spiritual life. See John xvii., 3.

RENAN ON THE FUTURE OF RELIGION.

THE posthumous, fifth, and finishing volume of Renan's "History of the Jews" has had a unique reception in Paris. It seems to have pleased everybody, softened in attitude as both sides find themselves by considering the author in retrospect. The controlling idea of the volume is that Christianity is the



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flower, masterpiece, and glory of Judaism, and the sum total of its evolution. Of the future, Renan says: "It is not certain that the immediate future will have the light. Credulity is deep-rooted. Socialism may bring, with the complicity of Catholicism, a new Middle-Age barbarian Church, an eclipse of liberty, of individuality, in a word, of civilization. But the ulterior future is sure. The future definitively will

no longer believe in the supernatural, for the supernatural is not true, and all that is not true is condemned to die. Nothing lasts like the truth. This poor truth appears pretty well abandoned, served as it is by an imperceptible minority. Be tranquil. It will triumph. Judaism and Christianity will disappear. Jewish work will end, but Greek work—that is, science, rational and experimental—civilization without charlatanism, without revelation, founded on reason and liberty, will, on the contrary, go on forever. The trace of Israel, however, will be eternal."

THE MORALS OF ALTRUISM.

DR. W. SCHEFFER, in *Theologisch Tydschrift*, Leyden, discusses Altruism in its relation to religion. Regarding religion and morality as metaphysically analogous terms, he calls especial attention to the distinction made by what he calls the "more modern moralists," who declare that we possess a so-called social instinct. This morality rests upon an abstract psychological basis from which religion is excluded. Morality, according to this view, is life in the service of the community; it consists in a personal devotion to the welfare of all, a devotion by which the individual develops all his powers through and for the benefit of others. This is what we call Altruism, or the "life for others." The Altruistic moralists have transplanted the doctrine of moral life from metaphysical ground into a psychological one—and, he says, I think that this doctrine has lost by the change. The Altruist acknowledges the equality of all human beings; but without religion such an acknowledgment must necessarily remain barren. When such a moralist has spent some time in the endeavor to develop the intellectual and moral abilities of another, without noticeable success,—will he not fall into the error of Aristotle, who declared that some men are born to be slaves, and that it is idle to expect more of them than is needed to fulfil the duties of a slave?

The Altruists say that their conception of a sense of duty teaches man his high purpose in life. I do not quite understand them here. In my opinion, the sense of duty is only another word for the unalterable *I must*. How is this sense to be created, if not by religion? We have here the Achilles heel of the Altruist. He says: "Act morally, right, and just according to your knowledge, and you fulfil your personal duty toward the community."

But I would like to see the Altruistic motto, "Live for Others," changed into "Live for God." Not in a narrow, churchly, ascetical sense, but in a purely rational one. In this sense we will be led to devote ourselves to God as the One from whom we receive all blessings. To say that Jesus lived for others is to leave much unsaid. He lived for God, and this brought Him into contact with His fellow-men. Jesus said, "Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you." And this saying gives us a rule by which perfect equality may be established among men. But in order that this perfect equality be established—this holy, truly fraternal community—a conception of God is absolutely necessary.

I cannot call Altruism anything better than a sort of opportunistic morality, a makeshift which, in our irreligious times, preserves at least the semblance of a true moral life. The Altruists, themselves, declare that a high state of moral perfection may be obtained without religion, and yet they acknowledge that religion, if rightly understood, is everything, is the soul of morality.

THE FIRST BRAHMO WEDDING.

THE *Sind Gazette*, Kurrachee, India, describes the ceremony which took place at the Brahmo Mandir of Karachi on the morning of Saturday, December 23, when Mr. Motiram Showkiram Advani, M.A., barrister-at-law, led Miss Margaret Annesley Voysey, third daughter of Rev. Charles Voysey, M.A., of St. Valery, Hampstead, London, to the altar.

It is a notable event, as it is the first Brahmo marriage that has been registered under the Act, which was passed at the instance of the late Babu Keshub Chunder Sen, the founder of the Brahmo Somaj, to legalize Brahmo marriages for settling all questions of inheritance and succession.

The mandir, or temple, was tastefully decorated with evergreens. At 7.15 A.M. the bridegroom arrived, attended by Mr. Dadabhai Sorabshaw Munsiff, Superintendent of the District Jail, Karachi, and Mr. N. L. Sen, nephew of Keshub Chunder Sen, and Principal of the Hiran and Academy, Hyderabad. The bride entered, holding a superb bouquet in her hand, and looking most charming in her tastefully simple and elegant attire. She was accompanied by her brother, the Rev. E. A. Voysey, B.A. (Oxon.), who gave her away. The service was choral, and conducted under the auspices of the "New Dispensation" Church (the Theistic Church of India), only the members of the Somaj being permitted to attend the ceremony.

After a short Brahmo service the minister read out the text on matrimony from the "New Samhita." This over, the bride and bridegroom approached the altar. First there was the mutual consent.

Minister to the bridegroom—Mr. Motiram Showkiram Advani, wilt thou have Miss Margaret Annesley Voysey as thy wife?

Bridegroom—Yes.

Minister to the bride—Miss Margaret Annesley Voysey, wilt thou have Mr. Motiram Showkiram Advani for thy husband?

Bride—Yes.

The wedding-rings were afterward exchanged; and then there was the making over of the charge.

Guardian of the Bride—This day, the 23d day of December, in the year 1893, the day of the Full Moon, in the holy presence of the all-witnessing God, I make over charge of my sister, Miss Margaret Annesley Voysey, into the hands of Mr. Motiram Showkiram Advani, grandson of Dewan Nandiram, and son of Rao Bahadur Dewan Showkiram Nandiram Advani, of Hyderabad, Sind. May he accept the solemn charge of guardianship!

Bridegroom—In the holy presence of the all-witnessing God, I take over charge of Miss Margaret Annesley Voysey, third daughter of Rev. Charles Voysey, M.A., of St. Valery, Hampstead, London.

Guardian of the Bride—Neither in things spiritual, nor in temporal wealth and enjoyment, shalt thou neglect her.

Bridegroom—I will not.

Next came the mutual covenant.

Bridegroom—Miss Margaret Annesley Voysey, this day, the Holy God being my witness, I take thee as my lawful wife.

Bride—Mr. Motiram Showkiram Advani, this day, the Holy God being my witness, I take thee as my lawful husband.

Bridegroom—In prosperity and adversity, in happiness and misery, in health and sickness, I will assiduously promote thy welfare so long as I live.

Bride—The bride repeats.

Bridegroom—May my heart be thine, may thy heart be mine, and may our hearts thus united be the Lord's.

Bride—The bride repeats.

Bridegroom—Be thou my friend, may I be thy friend, may our friendship never be dissolved.

Bride—The bride repeats.

The covenant was crowned with a prayer.

Bridegroom—O God, help me to keep this marriage covenant.

Bride—O God, help me to keep this marriage covenant.

The minister then gave his final charge: This day, by the grace of the merciful God, and in His holy presence, you are joined by the ties of wedlock. So long you were moving singly in the path of life, mindful only of self-improvement. Now the weighty responsibilities attached to your mutual relationship are reposed in

your hands. To-day you take the first step in your worldly life; advance with caution. Beware, be not entangled in the meshes of earthly fascination; let not the world's pleasure and prosperity make you forgetful of the Giver of all pleasures. Fully relying on the true God, be constantly employed in promoting mutual well-being and augmenting each other's happiness. Perform all household work as God's work, and always keep alive this noble precept of Theism in your hearts: "The God-trusting householder shall be versed in religious knowledge. Whatsoever work he doeth he shall render unto the Lord."

A benediction closed the ceremony. The minister said: May the merciful God help this married couple to advance in the path of truth and peace everlasting!

CHRISTIAN SOCIALISM.

IN the January number of the *Revue des Revues*, Paris, the Editor remarks that in an interesting essay devoted to the "Peril of Socialism," M. Claudis Jannet, the eminent Sociologist and professor of the Catholic University, treats of the movement which it is agreed to call "Christian Socialism," and expresses opinions which of necessity must be the subject of many comments. According to the author, there are three kinds of Socialism: State Socialism, Christian Socialism, and True Socialism. The first, he says, is impotent to overcome those ardent desires and materialistic passions which are the real basis of Socialism. This system, moreover, is contrary to the traditions as well as to the national temperament of the French people. And it is thus that the numerous projects of German importation, such as laws on insurance against the accidents of labor, projects for universal retiring pensions, etc., have been wrecked already or will go down with time. In fact, State Socialism is going out of fashion, and the radicals, who have made much use of it, are going so far as to adopt what is called "True Socialism." With regard to Christian Socialism, M. Jannet tells us that it appropriates the fundamental errors of State Socialism, and pretends to authorize so much of its claims as is possible in the name of religion. But this hybrid alliance of principles and rights is contrary to the nature of things. Catholics could not be Socialists, because Socialism is by its very essence anti-Christian. We should be thankful to the heads of this movement in France and in Belgium for having protested against the appellation of "Christian Socialism," because the term alone is a vehicle of error. But their disciples have not had the same scruples. A year ago, M. de Mun, in his Toulouse discourse, invited the Catholics to unite with labor against capital. And what is more serious, from time to time equally false and imprudent enunciations of Socialism are met with in the lectures of young ecclesiastics, who are intoxicated by the applause and flattery of their less educated listeners. Religion, it is said, can alone solve the social question, and the clergy ought to take it in hand. But the Church is not in a position of solving here below all the economical problems that arise in the course of time. For there are economical difficulties which belong wholly to the domain of science and not to religion. "Christian Socialism" has not brought over a single Socialist to Christianity.

M. Jannet believes that very many workingmen run off the track into State Socialism because they believe that some great social revolution is near. But although violent assaults will be made upon the present organization of society, the economical order which has lasted since the beginning of the world will grow firm again all the same. Consequently instead of bending in advance before the storm we should make headway against it, and ecclesiastics should be careful in taking up and patronizing what is called "Christian Socialism."

Copyright Hymns.—*The Sunday School Times*, Philadelphia, has opened its columns to a discussion of the vexed question of copyright hymns. A Presbyterian pastor in Illinois has had occasion to investigate the matter and he finds the conditions of copyright are substantially these: (1) Unless each particular composition in a book is copyrighted, and so indicated in connection with each piece, there is no legal hindrance to the use of any. In other words, a general copyright only covers the work as a whole, unless all is original. (2) A copyright, in order to protect a hymn (words and music), must, to be safe, expressly

indicate both words and music; the only sure protection is a double copyright. To use only the words, where only one copyright is issued, is not to copy that which is protected, which is the words in connection with the music. (3) The incorporation of the words of a copyrighted hymn, in whole or in part, in a program, as an integral part of it, is no more illegal than the use of a part, or of the whole, of a copyrighted hymn in the manuscript of a sermon. There is a well-recognized and fair—legal—use of copyrighted matter; and the hymn-book publishers—while they want to scare folks—cannot prevent it—otherwise no quotation, however small, from a copyrighted publication, would be possible—or legal.

The Editor of *The Sunday School Times* adds that it would seem, from the law and from the decisions, that the multiplication of copyrighted hymns in a programme, or order of service, for use in a school or congregation, without the consent of the owner of the copyright, is illegal. But whether the law can be fairly construed as forbidding a man to copy a hymn into his commonplace book, or to write it out in his manuscript in order to repeat it to his hearers in a sermon, or to put it upon his blackboard that it may be seen by those whose singing he is leading, does not seem to be clear, from the claims of the publishers, or from the letter of the law. If the law does go as far as this, it ought to be submitted to while it is a law, and it ought to be amended as quickly as possible.

The Pope and the New Era.—Thinkers of high reputation in Italy are fond of prophesying, and apparently glad to prophesy, the enormous influence which the United States will exercise over the world in the near future. One of these, Signor Boghi, an able and regular contributor to the *Nuova Antologia*, Rome, predicts in a recent number of that periodical that the policy of the Papacy will be almost wholly controlled during the Twentieth Century by the branch of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, and that consequently its policy will be vastly more liberal. The Signor is also of opinion that the Pope will eventually have to leave Rome, which will be the only way to settle the difficulties between the Kingdom of Italy and the Papacy, and in that event he will go to live among Anglo-Saxons rather than Latins, and most probably in the greatest and most powerful of Anglo-Saxon countries, the United States.

NOTES.

The Congregationalist says: The farewell sermons of ministers resigning the pastoral charge do not always overflow with affection, but the severest thing we have recently seen in this line is this final shot of a Presbyterian minister in Ohio, who said: "I am willing to relinquish my charge to my unknown successor, but may God have mercy on his soul. If he stays long enough the Philistines are sure to get him."

The Guardian, London, states: "Mr. P. V. Smith is to bring forward at the meeting of the House of Laymen for the Province of Canterbury, the following series of resolutions: '(1) That in the interest of the Church a further relaxation of the Act of Uniformity is required.' '(2) That it would be desirable to permit, with the license of the ordinary, an informal Mission Service to be substituted on Sunday for the formal Evensong in parishes where the character of the population renders it desirable.' '(3) That at an early date a Bill may be presented to Parliament to authorize the provision of additional services for use in the Church of England, and the revision from time to time of the rubrics and directions contained in the Book of Common Prayer in some such manner as is provided by the Draft Prayer Book (Rubrics and Additional Services) Bill as amended in accordance with the aforesaid resolutions.'"

THE Russian papers report that the Karaite sect of Jews, inhabiting the coast district of the Crimea and portions of the governments of Kherson and Podolia, are to be freed from all disabilities under which they may at present labor, and are to possess equal privileges with Christians. The Russian Government have always distinguished between the Karaite and the ordinary Talmudic Jews, and they have hitherto enjoyed exemption from many of the restrictions imposed upon the latter. The Karaites speak a dialect of Turkish, and, in the Crimea at any rate, dress in the costume of the Crim Tartars.

A TELEGRAM from Rome, dated February 24, reports that the Vatican announces that twenty-three schismatic Bishops of Syria have returned to the Catholic Church, and that others are expected to follow their example shortly. The action of the Bishops is said to be a result of the Eucharist Congress in Jerusalem.

The Independent says it is reported from Mexico that a movement is under way to establish a large colony of the Salvation Army in that country. It is stated that a syndicate of capitalists interested in General Booth and his schemes has purchased from the Mexican Government about 200,000 acres in the State of Chiapas in Southern Mexico, on the Pacific coast, and that plans will soon be perfected for settling five thousand families, mostly English, on the land, which is said to be excellently adapted for agriculture.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

CRISPI'S VICISSITUDES.

FRANCESCO CRISPI is seventy-four years old, but is still remarkably strong and healthy and mentally vigorous. He is not altogether free from vanity. Fully two hours a day are devoted by him to his toilet, and especial attention is paid to his well-shaped, soft hands. Crispi is a self-made man in every sense



FRANCESCO CRISPI.

of the word, and the much-lauded statesman of to-day was once a State-prisoner. When Mazzini raised the standard of rebellion in Lombardy, in 1853, Crispi followed his flag. Mazzini, however, was beaten, and Crispi, with many others, fell into the hands of the authorities, and became an inmate of the prison at Milan. He was then in the zenith of his strength and beauty—and a widower, for his first wife, Rosina Sciarra, had died the year before. One day a young girl knocked at the door of his prison-cell.

She was a simple washerwoman, who looked after the linen of the prisoners. Crispi accepted her services, and soon began to look forward to her visits. He fell in love with the girl, whose name was Rosalie Montmasson, and she returned his love with all the passion of a Southern woman. She promised to accompany him wherever he might go, when once the doors of the prison would open to him. Crispi's liberation came suddenly, but it was accompanied by an order to leave the country immediately. Crispi was altogether without means, and the lovers could not go away together. But Crispi loved Rosalie, and made up his mind to give her undeniable proof of this love. The lovers entered the room of a Jesuit pater, who took his pillow from the bed, and the couple, kneeling upon it, were made man and wife, the priest's blessing being her only dowry. Rosalie followed and accompanied Crispi throughout the whole of Europe during the adventurous years which followed, facing even starvation with him. But better times were in store. In 1860, the sentence of banishment against Crispi was revoked, his services to Italy were acknowledged, and he rapidly rose to power. Unfortunately, Rosalie was not as calm in prosperity as she had been in adversity. She began to be very extravagant. She wasted more money on her dresses and caprices than Crispi was able to obtain. Felix Marjoux, the biographer, relates that Crispi found her with new pets every day; she made pets of cats, dogs, birds, white mice—everything. Crispi found her one evening inspecting seven new dresses of green silk of different shades, which had been just brought in by the dressmaker. Dogs and cats were playing upon the dresses! Home became a perfect hell to Crispi, for Rosalie was extremely jealous.

At last he sent her away, giving her an ample yearly allowance. After his divorce he married the daughter of a wealthy official of Syracuse, Lina Barbagallo. By this lady, he has one child, a daughter. Peppina (Guiseppina) Crispi is now twenty years old. She is very beautiful and of charming manners, but very proud. She speaks French and English fluently and is a proficient musician. It is said that the young lady sympathizes very much with the French; but then—it is the father who is Premier, not the Signora Guiseppina.—*Boersen Courier, Berlin.*

PREMIER CRISPI, in a speech before the Italian Deputies, defended his conduct with regard to the vigorous measures taken to stamp out the Sicilian rebellion. He succeeded beyond all hope in convincing the Chamber that martial law is necessary to uphold the authority of the Government in Sicily. His motion was passed by a majority of 342 out of 409. The Premier declared that the Government "would combat to the fullest extent all revolutionists, whether they be Socialists or Anarchists."

ENGLAND'S DANGER.

CHIEF-JUSTICE HEINRICH GEFFCKEN, the editor of "Emperor Frederick's Memoirs and Diary," and an accomplished writer on historical subjects, contributes to the *Münchener Nachrichten*, Munich, the following comment on England's position: The great British Empire is entirely a colonial one; it is comparatively young and has been created by force of arms. England's rise to prominence at the cost of Spain, Holland, and France began about the middle of the Eighteenth Century. The peace of Versailles raised her prestige as a marine power, and the Vienna Congress in 1814 acknowledged her as sole Mistress of the Seas. Lately, this has changed. France has made up her mind to build up an Indian Empire, and the annexation of Eastern Siam was an important step in this direction. Economically, the Indo-Chinese Empire of France is of little value, but, from the political and military point of view, she has gained very much. England may be a match for either France or Russia single-handed, but it may be questioned if she is able to withstand a Franco-Russian coalition. The Triple Alliance is certainly not inclined to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for the English. Great Britain must, therefore, depend entirely upon her navy. This fleet is now divided in squadrons all over the world, and this division is absolutely necessary for the protection of Britain's mercantile fleets. France and Russia have increased their navies enormously, and the best authorities consider England's supremacy very doubtful. England's ships are numerous and their quality is good. But a navy does not only require ships, it needs men to sail them. Nearly all nations man their ships through the Universal Service system; England alone of the great Powers adheres to the practice of hiring volunteers. It is needless to say that the quality of her living material is inferior in consequence. Her troops, too, are procured in this way, and the men who enlist are getting to be of a very inferior quality. England will have to resort to Universal Service. It is useless to point out her wealth and the greatness of her resources. She will not have time to develop them. Two battles lost in the Mediterranean Sea will be followed by the loss of Egypt, the Suez Canal, and, therefore, the short route to India. England must do something for her navy. It all depends upon her internal politics. She owes her world-empire to her aristocracy, which was and is specially fitted to rule it. This aristocracy has ceased to reign in England; democracy has taken its place. A sudden change in public opinion can upset the most carefully made political calculations: England is no longer to be depended upon. The importance of the British Parliament has waned, the masses rule it, and their rule is not of the best; they care little for political questions; they care only for class interests. Will the masses be able to understand that England's supremacy at sea is necessary, not only for the protection of Greater Britain, but to the very existence of England herself? Or will they, in their fear of war, continue to follow the lead of a man who thinks it dangerous to encourage anything but Free-trade? Will the masses comprehend that, in case of an unlucky war, they will have to bear the worst consequences themselves? The answer to this question will decide the fate of the British Empire. "England will not fall unless she fall through her own Parliament."

AN ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN CONFERENCE.

NORDLYSET, New-York, referring to the report that England, France, and Germany have agreed to meet in conference, to settle, if possible, their boundary disputes in Africa and to exchange ideas and experiences relating to the ends they ought severally to pursue and the means thereto, says: The Sierra Leone incident appears to have been the cause of the proposed conference. Little by little the French have seen the mistake they made, when they refused to act in concert with England in Egypt, and allowed her to get a firm hold there. The English thereby got the "upper hand" in the Mediterranean. The French "got mad," and the irritation is constantly increasing. The growing animosity showed itself in the Siam affair, but England took no notice. In the matter of Madagascar, they cannot avoid active

interference. France must have the island, or Cochin-China is an impossibility. England dares not allow another Power the control of Madagascar, because that jeopardizes her South-African possessions. The French irritation increases when the French think of North Africa, Morocco in particular, Uganda, Sierra Leone, etc., for they suspect the English of counteracting their plans.

But the French are not only irritated; Europe fears them at this moment. The economic war with Italy has been successful. Italy is beggared, while France saves money by converting a home loan of six milliards. Germany fears her army, and England her navy. The Triple Alliance, which was originated to awe her, is practically gone to pieces. Bismarck has shown that a secret compact existed between Italy and Russia. Everybody knows how unreliable Austria is. The Hapsburgs have played a double game ever since the days of Charles V. Austria is ready to act on the side where the most advantage is likely to come to her. Germany plays Triple Alliance all alone. Moreover France has an ally. France hates England. To know the nature of the hatred, one needs only follow Mme. Adam's articles in the *Nouvelle Revue*. It looks as if France had forgotten Germany for the present and transferred her hatred to England. If Lord Rosebery is the man who has suggested the conference, we must give him a great deal of credit for sagacity.

WHEN IS A LIBEL SUIT JUSTIFIABLE?

MAXIMILIAN VON HARDEN, the Editor of the *Zukunft*, Berlin, has on several occasions been prosecuted for libel. In Germany, such prosecution does not necessarily emanate from the individual whose reputation is supposed to have been injured by some passage in a newspaper or magazine article. When public officials are attacked unjustly as private individuals by any publication, it is the duty of the State Prosecutor of the district in which the offending publication is issued to proceed against the Editor.

Von Harden has in several instances been pronounced not guilty in the courts; at other times, he has escaped with a nominal fine. Sometimes the judges have even declared that his writings "breathe nothing but the highest patriotism." Commenting upon his latest experience of this kind, when he was fined 30 marks, \$7.50, for an alleged libel upon Chancellor von Caprivi, von Harden, in the *Zukunft*, February, says:

I think it is perfectly correct, and even needful and useful to the community, that legal complaints should be made in case of libel, especially if it can be proved that assertions have been made which are likely to lower the complainant in the eyes of his fellow-citizens. I do not acknowledge the right of the Press to make such untrue assertions; but neither do I acknowledge that the State Prosecutors, under cover of their official position, have a right to insult the accused. When the Press supplies gossips and scandal-mongers with such matter as in the case of General Kirchhoff, no punishment is too severe. It would be well for the German authorities to follow the lead of England in this matter; by introducing "colossal" fines. Only when the publishers are hurt very materially in pocket will such insults cease. Imprisonment of the editor has no effect, for it is of little importance to the publishers that the "Coolie," hired to represent the editor, is made to live on lentils for a few days. Neither do I think that the men whom we pay our money to administer the affairs of State should be insulted with impunity. Those who publish libels against men in official positions ought to be punished rigorously. But what is a libel? I acknowledge freely that great men are entitled to greater consideration than I. But the courts are hardly able to say who is a great man. I have always been led to believe that we citizens are all equals before the law. A feeling of insult is a very subjective feeling. Earl Caprivi feels insulted by my articles. I feel insulted when a high official talks about things which he evidently does not understand. Citizen Georg Leo von Caprivi is of no importance to me. I have to do only with the responsible official. His honesty of purpose I have always admitted; but I believe that wicked and frivolous statesmen are not half as dangerous to the country as statesmen who

are continually duped by their own honest convictions, and I cannot draw the "proper line" in this subjective manner of looking at things, ere this line has been clearly pointed out to me. Pleasure and confidence reigned in Troy before the city fell, and if Priam had begun proceedings for libel against Cassandra, that lady would certainly not have come off without a fine of 600 drachmas.

DAME EUROPE'S CARNIVAL.

A WRITER in the *Kladderadatsch*, Berlin, looks upon the European situation as an immense Carnival procession, which he pictures as follows:

The first car represents Russia; it is accompanied by a troop of Nihilists, who play battledore and shuttlecock with dynamite bombs. On the car is enthroned an ice-bear; at his feet sit Poles, Finns, Courlanders, and Livlanders. To the immense amusement of the people who watch the passing show, the bear strikes the men before him with a knout.

Next follows a car drawn by a pair of oxen. The reins are held by Milan, the whip is in the hands of Natalie. Now and then she playfully whips her husband. Alexander the Young, famed for his *coups d'états*, sits on a platform behind them, dressed in a lion's skin and holding the club of Hercules. Around the car dance Ristitch, Vintch, Popowitch, Simitch, and a few other "itches." The car of France is preceded by a band of Jacobins, who shout continually *Vive la Commune!* President Carnot, seated on an elephant, shouts back *Vive la Russie!* A few peaceful shopmen walk by the side of the elephant, supplying the President with sweets out of a box labeled "Votes of confidence." Behind the car, follow the jurymen who pronounced the Aigues-Mortes murderers "not guilty." Next comes the car of the Triple Alliance. It is almost entirely manned by soldiers of Germany, Austria, and Italy. The end of the procession is formed by a car bearing an immense cardboard man-of-war, called *Sovereign of the Sea*. On its deck sits John Bull eating continually of roast beef, and drinking porter. He is surrounded by a few starving Irishmen, to whom he gives a few potatoes. Now and then John Bull rises, and looks for an ally. After each useless search for a friend he says, "I suppose I will have to arm myself some time," but sits down immediately and begins to eat again.

The Dutch in Acheen.—We have the information that a long war is likely to come to a close in Further India. The *Hong-Kong Telegraph* announces that the Achinese, that fierce Malay race inhabiting the northern part of Sumatra, are about to submit to the Dutch Government. The long protracted war with these people, if war it may be called, arose from the anarchical condition of Acheen, which led the Dutch Government to put an end to its independence, for the security of its own possessions in the neighborhood. The work of conquest, which began in March, 1873, has been checked by the warlike spirit of the people, the difficult nature of the country, and the unhealthiness of the climate. It has cost so much blood and treasure to overcome these hindrances that the Netherlands Government restricted the military operations, and tried to gain their point by conciliation aided by the pressure of a blockade of the coast. Years of this policy brought no marked improvement of the situation, as the Ulemas (priests) worked upon the fanaticism of the people. Some months ago, however, dissensions arose among the Achinese on account of the excessive exactions made by the priests to obtain the funds necessary for carrying on the war. The Dutch officials took advantage of these dissensions by supporting the opponents of the priests. They were very successful. Tuku Umar and other influential chiefs fell away and joined the Dutch against their own countrymen. With the assistance of these allies, the work of conquest was resumed, and the allies soon gained advantage after advantage. Anakgalung, the stronghold of the Ulemas, has been captured, and the final subjugation of the country may be looked forward to in the near future.

By this a country as large as the island of Ceylon is added to the rich Dutch-East-Indian possessions.

The German Squadron at Rio.—The Hamburg ship-owners have sent an address to their Government commenting upon the behavior of the German naval commanders at Rio. The paper contains the following laudatory sentences: In consequence



SENHOR MORAES, PRESIDENT-ELECT OF BRAZIL.

of the energetic behavior of the officers, in command of H. M. ships *Arcona* and *Alexandrine*, German shipping has not only been spared the evil consequences of the Revolution at Rio, but has also gained considerable advantage over the shipping of other nations, as its business of loading and discharging has been carried on under the supervision of the men of the navy, and thus without serious hindrance. Hence shippers and receivers of merchandise in Brazil have made it a point to send their wares by steamers of the German lines. Independent of the pecuniary advantages accruing from this to German ship-owners, we are filled with patriotic pride by the fact that the German flag is honored by foreign nations in this way, and we deem it a pleasant duty to express our gratitude to the Chancellor and the Admiralty.—*Courier, Bremen*.

British Trade in South America.—Much has lately been said about the danger in South America from foreign competition to British trade. This danger has been greatly magnified. It is true that, glanced at superficially, one would think that the ubiquitous and active Germans were certainly getting ahead of us. But the English have beyond doubt the most influential position in South America. In their hands are the banks, the railways, and the higher commerce. Germans only seriously rival us in detailed commerce and in clerical departments. The French are mostly occupied with special produce of their own country, and as for the Americans, their influence and competition are scarcely appreciable. Englishmen will have only themselves to blame if they are deprived of the advantageous position which they have held so long and still occupy, and it will not be so easy to defeat them as some writers seem to imagine.—*Howard Vincent, in The South American Journal, London*.

The French in Timbuctoo.—The French Government has declared its determination to retrieve the late reverses in the Soudan and to garrison Timbuctoo for good. No doubt, the French will succeed, although, perhaps, with some difficulty. The fall of Timbuctoo is of great importance, and increases French prestige very much. It is a step nearer the erection of a French African Empire enclosing the Sahara desert. But a good deal has to be done ere France is firmly established. Not only the hundreds of thousands of Tuaregs, but also the Fulbes, which are said to number eight millions, will oppose the French. The African natives are much more warlike and much better armed than the American or Indian aborigines. The French must not expect to make as easy a conquest of the Soudan as Pizarro made of Peru. But the rest of Europe has no cause for complaint if French martial spirit finds an outlet in Africa.—*National-Zeitung, Berlin*.

A New Parliament of Religions.—An exhibition is to be held at Kyoto, Japan, during 1895, to celebrate the eleventh centenary of the elevation of that city to the dignity of an Imperial residence. One of the chief attractions of the exhibition will be its religious department. Every religious community in Japan has been invited to participate. Services will have to be performed all day long, and interpreters will be provided for all who wish it. All Christian denominations are expected to take part in this second "Parliament of Religions."—*Evangelischer Kirchenfreund, Barmen*.

NOTES.

THE elections for President and Vice-President have taken place in Brazil, but the returns are as yet very incomplete. In Rio Janeiro where President Peixoto is master, an overwhelming majority is reported for the Government candidates, Moraes and Pereira. Admiral da Gama is reported to have said that the insurgents will accept Senhor Moraes as President if his election is assured.

IN Rio Grande the rebels have made some decided advances. General Saraiva's cavalry has defeated the garrison of Lapa and is advancing upon Santos. If Moraes is not elected, President Peixoto may be declared Dictator.

THE visit to Ireland of the Right Hon. John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has caused a demonstration of the Home Rulers against him. The Dublin Branch of the National League passed the following resolution: We avail ourselves of the presence of Mr. Morley to point out that he and the Government have failed to keep the promises made to Ireland.

CHANCELLOR VON CAPRIVI has made a very strong speech in favor of the Russo-German treaty. The Agrarians hoped that the Minister of Finance, Dr. Miguel, would uphold them, but he also spoke very markedly in favor of the Treaty. The Committee to which the Treaty was submitted has already accepted the seventeen first clauses.

EMPEROR WILLIAM has signified his willingness to accept Prince George of Cumberland as heir to the Brunswick throne, if the Prince, who will be of age October 28, 1898, is educated in Germany and allowed to serve in a Prussian regiment. The *Braunschweiger Zeitung* declares that this would be the best solution of the Brunswick Succession difficulty. A Prince who is not a loyal supporter of the German Empire would not be tolerated by the Brunswickers.

ACCORDING to *The London Globe*, gold currency is not yet fully established in Germany. The agitation carried on by the Agrarians has caused Emperor William to study the currency question, and he is devising plans with competent men to stop a further fall in the price of silver.

DR. WECKERLE, the Hungarian Premier, contemplates introducing a Bill for total separation of Church and State in that kingdom. He also intends to advocate equal privileges to all religions, and that all should receive State subsidies. The *Bund, Bern*, thinks Weckerle would not have announced such radical changes, if the large majority by which his Civil Marriage Law was accepted in the Lower House had not emboldened him.

A TRIAL has begun in Naples, Italy, at which forty-two Socialists and Anarchists appear as defendants. The most noteworthy are the Socialist Deputy de Felice and the Anarchist Cipriani. These men are accused of plotting to start a revolution in Italy, beginning at Naples, which city was to be set on fire.

POPE LEO celebrated his eighty-fourth birthday and the sixteenth anniversary of his elevation to the Chair of St. Peter on March 2. In answer to an address by Cardinal Monaco la Valetta, the Pope said that the Church must seek to recall the nations to the principles of moral faith, denounce the designs of Freemasonry, inspire rulers with rectitude and the governed with submission.

ROUMANIA has very quickly and unostentatiously begun to build a navy. The *Novoye Vremya*, St. Petersburg, thinks that Roumania has no right to do so, for although Russia has discarded the Paris Convention forbidding the creation of a powerful navy in the Black Sea, the provisions of this Convention must be obeyed by the smaller countries. The *Münchener Neueste Nachrichten* ridicules this line of argument by the Russian paper.

RUSSIAN influence is very much on the decrease in Bulgaria, says the *Berlin Kreuz-Zeitung*. The orthodox clergy attempted to bring about a demonstration against Prince Ferdinand because he ordered his son to be christened according to the rites of the Catholic Church. But the people, who adore the Prince, care very little about this matter. Nor has anything been said about Bulgaria's debt to Russia. The Bulgarian Government has declared itself quite willing to settle its obligations, if Russia will settle certain counter-claims. The Bulgarian Government has notified Russia that the necessary funds are ready in the National Bulgarian Bank.

ACCORDING to the *Pester Journal*, Buda Pesth, the radical press in Servia criticises very sharply King Alexander's assertion that he "stands above all parties;" and accuses the young King of favoring the Conservatives.

THE Persian Government, alarmed at the continual fall in the price of silver, has announced that the mints will no longer coin that metal. Importations of silver are forbidden, and foreign silver coins, if imported illegally, will be treated as contraband.

A FRIGHTFUL disaster has been reported from Shanghai, China. An explosion took place in a coal-mine in the province of Shang Tung and nearly 450 men are reported to be killed.

THE three places in Germany where the laborers get the highest wages are Heligoland, Hamburg, and Bremen. In Heligoland they still retain free trade. Hamburg and Bremen are free ports. Everywhere else in Germany the wages are extremely low.

STATISTICS for the last fifteen years prove that five per cent. of the inmates of Aarhuns (Denmark) Insane Asylum have become insane from pietistic influences.

THE Danish Arctic Commission is about sending Lieut. Daniel Brunn to Greenland to excavate the old graves of the Norsemen who settled there.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGLAND'S PENAL-COLONY IN THE
ANDAMAN ISLANDS.

OTTO E. EHLERS, who visited the islands in 1891, contributes to *Westermann's Monats-Hefte*, Braunschweig, Germany, an interesting description of the English penal-colony and of the aboriginal inhabitants. We translate the following from his paper:

The Andaman Islands are situated in the Bay of Bengal in 9 to 11 degrees N. Latitude, and 92 to 93 degrees E. Longitude. The penal-settlement is in South Andaman, and, at the time of my visit, contained 12,197 exiles who had been banished from British India for various serious offenses. Eight thousand and seventy-five were murderers, 44 poisoners, 1,841 robbers, 502 burglars, with a remnant sentenced for numerous offenses, hard to classify.

The scenery of Port Blair is charming. It is indeed a land "where every prospect pleases." A visit to the colony requires the special permission of the Chief Commissioner. The visitor

joying the fullest personal freedom and engaged in all sorts of occupations, as clerks, boatmen, gardeners, overseers, night-watchmen in the houses of the Europeans, and God knows what all. Even the local band, although dressed in uniform, was composed wholly of convicts. All the domestic servants from the chief butler to the sweeper are, almost without exception, drawn from the ranks of murderers. When I learned that the chief cook of the officers' mess was a professional poisoner, it struck me that his selection for the post was a somewhat rash proceeding, but he was a splendid cook, and this had been allowed to outweigh all minor considerations.

The convicts are all incorrigibles, and under sentence for life. They receive regular wages for their services, and after fourteen years' good behavior are allowed to take up waste land, or pursue any other occupation, and lead the lives of freemen, except in so far that they are under police supervision. These "self-supporters," as they are called, are allowed to marry female convicts, or if they were married before sentence, their wives are permitted to rejoin them. Excellent provision is made for the education of the children of these unions. Of the 2,890 of these freemen in



BUSINESS STREET, PORT BLAIR.

is landed on Ross Island, at the entrance of the harbor. This island is barely a mile in circumference, is fringed with cocoapalms, while the center of the island, which rises about 200 feet, is sprinkled with bungalows in gardens and green trees embowered, the summit being occupied by the residence of the Chief Commissioner and the castellated barracks of a little company of 140 British infantry. In an enclosure lower down are the wooden barracks occupied by 300 men of a Madras infantry regiment. The island is covered with a rich and diversified vegetation—coconut palms, mangoes, casuarinas, acacias, etc., while across the blue waters the enraptured eye rests on an emerald isle rising some 1,200 feet above the sea.

I must say that the penal-colony is something very different from what I had pictured it. I looked for the clank of chains, desperate-looking characters, anxiously watched by soldiers with fixed bayonets, and overseers with cats-o'-nine-tails at hand; and instead I found the convicts on Ross Island well and cheerful, en-

joying the fullest personal freedom and engaged in all sorts of occupations, as clerks, boatmen, gardeners, overseers, night-watchmen in the houses of the Europeans, and God knows what all. Even the local band, although dressed in uniform, was composed wholly of convicts. All the domestic servants from the chief butler to the sweeper are, almost without exception, drawn from the ranks of murderers. When I learned that the chief cook of the officers' mess was a professional poisoner, it struck me that his selection for the post was a somewhat rash proceeding, but he was a splendid cook, and this had been allowed to outweigh all minor considerations.

No less interesting than the convicts of Port Blair are the native settlers, the Andamanese. Whether they are an indigenous people or a degraded African stock, I will not pretend to determine, but the type resembles the African. I made the acquaintance of those in the southern islands only, the *bojig ngiji*. They are a well-formed, muscular little people, ranging from 4 feet 4 inches to 5 feet high, with woolly hair, coal-black skin, and often pleasant countenances. They live in secluded spots in the woods, in huts consisting of four upright posts, with a steep-sloping roof of leaves behind. They neither cultivate the land nor keep cattle,

but subsist on the products of the field and of the chase and of the waters. None the less, their menu is a liberal one, although it includes roast rats, sea-serpents, iguanas, grubs, and other dainties, which the more fastidious European neglects in a country where fish, game, and yams are abundant. Dogs were introduced by the Europeans, and are much prized by the natives; but they do not eat them, although on the neigh-



ANDAMANESE SHOOTING FISH.

boring Nicobar group dogs are eaten. Their principal weapon is the bow and arrow. Spears are seen occasionally, and harpoons are relied on for turtle-hunting. For some centuries past, shipwrecks have rendered them familiar with the use of iron for arrow-tips, knives, and other minor purposes.

The indispensable costume of the women is a tuft of pandanus (screw-pine) foliage, about a finger long, and of similar breadth. This is never laid aside even in the family circle. This simple costume is sometimes supplemented with a waist-girdle, attached to which behind is a great bunch of pandanus arranged like an ostrich's tail. Necklaces of all sorts are also worn for display, and some attention is devoted to the treatment of the hair, which is cut short and frequently shaved in front.

Painting is as general among both sexes as among Parisian women. Against the presumption that these people are of African stock is the fact that they do not know how to produce fire by means of two sticks. Every hut has its fire kept constantly burning, and it is probable that the original source was lightning or volcanic fire. The Andamanese, like the people of all warm countries, mature early, but ordinarily marriage is postponed until the man is eighteen and the girl sixteen. The marriage formalities are very simple. Many of the children have been taken into the English schools, and show themselves apt pupils up to a certain stage and ready to conform to civilized customs; but on arrival at puberty they are for the most part impatient of the restraints of civilization, and betake themselves to the woods.

THE Danish Rigsarkir has come into possession of a valuable old document from the times of Valdemar Sejer. It is dated January, 1230, and permits the French Monastery of Clairvaux to export from Denmark hides and skins without duties. The document was found in the Troyes archives and is perfect in every respect. Its seal contains an excellently preserved likeness of the King.

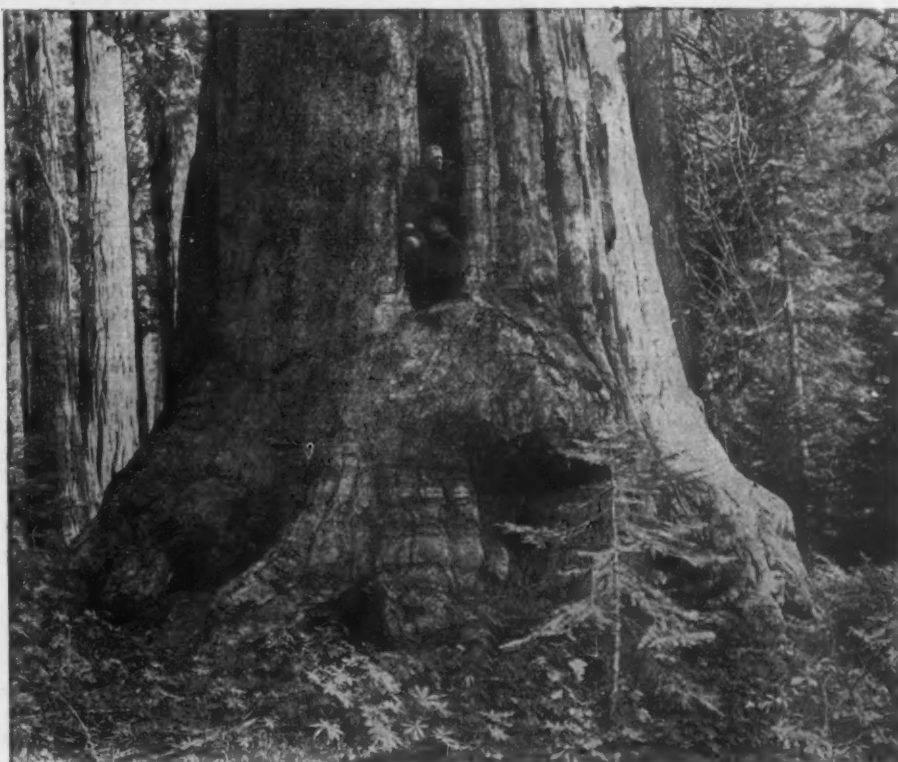
THE FORESTS OF CALIFORNIA.

IN *Worthington's Magazine*, Boston, February, is a beautiful illustrated article on "The Forests of California," by Charles Howard Shinn.

Nowhere else on the face of the earth are such magnificent coniferous forests as still remain in California. There are forests in level valleys, where for many miles one seems traveling over the tree-clad plains of Russia; there are forests rising thousands of feet up the sides of vast mountains, or filling gorges whose hidden rivers are a day's journey from the trails that wind along the crests of the ridges between.

The great Californian forests are mainly clustered in three immense bodies of timber—the Redwood belt, the Coast Range pine-belt, and the Sierra pine-belt. Each of these consists of lesser groups, either massed, or in nearly parallel strips, determined by differences in altitude, and small isolated groups are near them or far distant, in the midst of barren mountains, once heavily forested.

In the profusely illustrated article before us there are specimens of varieties of forest trees, but the unique *Sequoia gigantea*, in its scattered groups, growing in the wilder parts of Mariposa, Calaveras, Tuolumne, and King's River region, deserves to be specially named among the California conifers. Its smooth, straight deep-red shaft, three hundred feet high or more, crowned with the most vigorous leaves and boughs, the grandest top that ever a conifer had, is the glory of the Sierras, dwarfing by its titanic proportions the great pines about it—pines whose vast boles are ten and twelve feet in diameter. The mountain-dwellers call this tree, also, the "Redwood," and have cut down many grand specimens, especially in Tulare County, to furnish lumber for the villages. Two very large trees have been felled during the past three years to furnish specimens to send to the Chicago Fair. The stump of one was thirty-three feet in diameter. These wonderful trees throw out buttresses of roots and bark to steady



TREE KNOWN AS THE "GOVERNOR COMMISSIONER," MARIPOSA GROVE.

the great trunk, and fifty men can sometimes climb eight or ten feet up, and lean against projections, so that a photograph shows them massed against the sloping base of the tall tree-column.

The large trees are often very strongly individualized in their character. Sometimes, a number of trunks spring from the same root, and occasionally two giants side by side are united for fifty or a hundred feet. Huge knots or "burls," often several feet

across, are sometimes found about the base of the tree, or growing from the stem; these "burls" furnish some of the most beautifully marked veneers for cabinet-work known to the trade. Sometimes the tall tree-trunks rise like fluted Corinthian columns; in other cases, the deep furrows of the richly-colored fibrous bark seem to wind about the great shaft. Trees whose excrescences are of



THE REDWOOD TREE.

peculiar oddity have received such names as "Napoleon," "The Elephant's Head," the "Witch of Endor," and the "Governor Commissioner" as represented in the illustration.

A PEOPLE WITHOUT POLITICS.

THOSE Americans who object to immigration must regard the Mennonites as a very valuable accession to the population, for a more orderly and quiet community than one composed of members of this sect could not be found. They have settled mostly in the Western States, and their colonies in Brazil and Paraguay are also very numerous. The Mennonites derive their name from Menno Simons, whose teachings they have accepted, and follow. He held that true Christians have no prospect on earth but to suffer persecution. He prohibited the use of the sword, and looked for no Millennium upon earth.

Originally settled in Holland and Lower Germany, they emigrated during the last century in great numbers to South Russia, living peacefully under the rule of the "Great White Czar" until the present period of religious intolerance began in Russia. Sending competent agents to the United States, they purchased several hundred thousand acres of land, mostly near the Kansas Pacific and Santa Fé Railroads. Here, they have built whole villages of those quaint, high-gabled houses with green window-shutters and double doors, not unlike the doors of an old-fashioned sailing-vessel's fore-castle. With admirable industry they till the ground, and although all their colonies have been planted in the so-called arid zone, the Mennonites have never asked for State assistance. They have provided for their seed-corn always out of their own funds. Their admirable organization enables them always to take care of the more needy among them. The Mennonites have given their villages such names as Pfeiffer, Katherinenstadt, Leberthal, which demonstrates at once their German descent, and, indeed, their language is still German in spite of their long sojourn in Russia.

In their South American colonies also the German language is spoken. This holds good wherever these people have settled, except in South Africa, where they have become fully identified with Afrikaners, the white inhabitants of the Dutch republics, whose language the Mennonites, there called Doppers, have adopted. Their customs are the same in South Africa as elsewhere. Strangers are received with the greatest hospitality, but

no one who is not a Mennonite is allowed to settle among them. The Mennonites never pay any attention to politics. Even in Kansas, where nowadays every one makes it his business to discuss the chances of the several parties, these people have no connection with the Government, but the prompt payment of taxes. They are forbidden to accept public offices. Whether it be Protection or Free-trade, these people quietly sow their grain and bring it to market or to the railway-station in old-fashioned, home-made wagons, and that is the only occasion on which they come into contact with the rest of the world.

In their private life they are patterns of sobriety and industry. They live as secluded from the world as if their home was situated on an island in the Pacific Ocean. Their furniture is old-fashioned and quaint, and their manners simple; yet education is highly prized among them. They have good schools, which are under the supervision of the clergy. In cases where a higher education is desired, they do not hesitate to send young men to the best institutions of learning in Europe or America.—*Chronik der Zeit, Stuttgart.*

The Renaissance of Napoleonism.—

While attention is occupied entirely with the Anarchists, it allows to pass by unperceived a very peculiar fact worthy of consideration, although as yet it has no political reach. I mean the renaissance of Napoleonism which we are witnessing and which is becoming more and more marked. It does not at all mean the reconstitution of a Bonapartist party, looking toward an imperial restoration in the future more or less distant; but the reprobation which for twenty years was associated with the name of Napoleon, with the recollections of 1870, the catastrophe of Sedan, and the loss of Alsace-Lorraine, has become weakened by degrees to the point of disappearing completely. Napoleon III. is always personally considered as responsible for the calamities of the "Année Terrible," as Victor Hugo called it; but Napoleon I. is not associated with that responsibility or confounded in the invectives and the maledictions addressed to his nephew. There has arisen around his name something of the old popularity of times gone by. His history begins again to inspire curiosity and interest. This reaction in the public mind commenced to appear in 1892. It was set in motion by the publication of the "Memoirs" of Count Marbot upon the men and the events of the First Empire, among whom he had lived. The success of these "Memoirs," well merited from a historical point of view, has become the signal for a series of books upon the same period, and a veritable vogue has succeeded the ostracism to which everything belonging to the Napoleonic dynasty seemed indefinitely condemned in France. To-day we are in the presence of a literary invasion. In the space of a few months we have had no less than twenty volumes upon this retrospective subject. It is true that it is not the military history of the man that is invoked; the authors busy themselves with his private life. One of the recent books has for its title "Napoléon Intime;" another deals with "Napoléon et Les Femmes." The theater has taken a hand in it. At the Vaudeville, Sardou puts upon the stage the Court of the Tuileries at the commencement of this century, with all its personages; and his comedy has already had one hundred representations. At the Porte Saint-Martin a series of tableaux, which bring before the spectators the principal episodes in the career of the first Bonaparte, from his appearance at the military school down to the last act at St. Helena, has had equal success. Here a step further is made, since this biographical review necessarily embraces the period of victories and that of defeat. A popular edition is also announced of the "Memorial of Saint Helena," the Napoleonic book *par excellence*, whose very title seemed destined to sink it into a hopeless obscurity.—*E. Masseras, in Letter from Paris, New York Sun.*

THE TRADE OUTLOOK.

BY ERASTUS WIMAN.

The passage of the Bland Silver Bill and the possibility of its adoption by the Senate, and also the fear that the President will order the new Tariff through, open again the prospect of renewed silver agitation. A shipment of a million and a half of gold, increased losses in Treasury receipts, and a dull trade, impart an added tinge of depression to Congressional proceedings.

On the other hand, the improvement in the price of grain, the steadiness of cotton, the relative cheapness of living, and the seasonable weather for cultivation, are circumstances calculated to improve matters.

The clearing-houses show a great decline in business during February, the amount of 3,800 millions as compared to 5,088 millions in same month last year. Compared with a million of people employed last year in certain leading industries there are found now only 620,000 persons on full time, which accounts for the fact that money is not nearly employed, and lends now at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. as compared with 6 and 7 per cent. a year ago.

The Bank-statement illustrates this condition, showing 75 millions above the legal-reserve compared with 6 millions a year ago. Savings-banks have put up the rate for deposits to 4 per cent. in order to check withdrawals, which continue to increase; thus the poor get better paid while the rich man's money goes a-begging.

Railroad earnings for February reflect the limited movement of merchandise and travel, the decline in the month being 14 per cent., and an unexpected decrease in Southwestern systems even greater than in January.

On the other hand, the total output of cotton is now estimated at 7,200,000 bales against previous estimates almost universally accepted of 6,600,000. The supplies of grain continue astonishingly large, and the wealth of the country so far as staples are concerned had never greater exemplification.

An economic revolution is in progress. Its causes are numerous, immediate and remote, universal and local, and it is impossible to accept ordinary indications of week by week as signs of the times or of the future. The people are slowly adapting themselves to a new order of things, conscious that economy of the most rigid kind is one of the most helpful steps toward recovery. This economy affects all lines of trade and production, but it is not an unmixed evil in the long run. A new adjustment is in progress, but with the best country under the sun, with the best government and a people the most thrifty, industrious, and able, it cannot be long before a normal and healthy condition must prevail.

ELECTROLIBRATION.

The question is often asked "What is the meaning of the term 'Electrolibration'?" Briefly stated it is the restoration of the normal electrical condition of the body and relates to the prevention and cure of disease without the use of medicines, by means of the Electropoise.

The Electropoise is an instrument which is electrical in its action and by restoring the proper *poise*, so to speak, of the electric and nerve forces in the body secures that health and freedom from disease which otherwise cannot exist. The instrument consists of a cylinder of suitable construction, called a polarizer, connected by a peculiar conducting cord to a metallic plate, provided with an elastic garter. When in use this plate is fastened to the ankle of the patient by means of this garter, while the polarizer is placed on ice—in ice-water, in cold air—anywhere that its temperature may be colder than that of the patient. Applied to the body, the Electropoise fixes its electrical condition so that it becomes a point of attraction for the oxygen of the atmosphere, which is readily absorbed.

Eight years' experience in the use of the Electropoise, embracing the treatment of thousands of cases of all kinds of disease, proves conclusively that any person of ordinary intelligence can, using the Electropoise according to the plain and explicit directions accompanying each instrument, cure all the acute attacks affecting the nervous and muscular system, such as neuralgia, rheumatism, indigestion, nervous prostration, etc., and nine-tenths of the chronic cases that defy the most skillful physicians. It is a home treatment.

The Electrolibration Company have just opened an office in New York at 345 Fourth Avenue, and any information will be gladly furnished upon application at that address.

LEGAL.

Assignment for Benefit of Creditors.

The New York Court of Appeals in January last, in *Vanderpool v. Gorman*, Sheriff, made an important decision relating to assignments for the benefit of creditors. A company, incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors in contemplation of insolvency, and the Sheriff of New York, holding that the assignment was invalid, attached its property. The assignee brought an action to recover the value of the property attached and levied on. The Court of Appeals held that the courts of this State will recognize as valid a general assignment for the benefit of its creditors made in this State by an insolvent foreign corporation, doing business here, which is authorized to make such an assignment by the laws of the State in which it was organized. The sections of the Revised Statutes of this State, providing that no corporation shall make any transfer or assignment in contemplation of insolvency and declaring any such assignment void, apply to domestic corporations only.

Attorney and Client.

An attorney, by virtue of his retainer, may do everything fairly pertaining to the prosecution of his client's cause; but an agreement to surrender or compromise any substantial right of his client is beyond the scope of his employment, and is not binding without express authority. *Hallock v. Loft* (Colo.), 34 Pac. Rep., 568.

Damages for Fatal Injuries.

A statute allowing damages for injuries causing the death of a person gives no right of action where the injury is inflicted in another country, although death takes place within the State. *De Ham v. Mexican N. R. Co.* (Tex.), 23 S. W. Rep., 381.

Wills—Nature of Estate.

Testator bequeathed to his wife "all my property, personal and real, after paying my just debts and claims: First, to pay my son J. \$500, and at her (my wife's) death, he to come in equal heir with my second children." Said J. was the issue of a former marriage. Held, that the widow took the fee of the realty, and not merely a life-estate. *Ross v. Ross* (Ind.), 35 N. E. Rep., 9.

A Judge Thinking Aloud.

Baron Parke, the famous English Judge, acquired, in his later years, the habit of thinking aloud. While trying an old woman upon a charge of stealing faggots, he unconsciously said, "Why, one faggot is as like another faggot as one egg is like another egg." The counsel defending the case heard the observation and repeated it to the jury. "Stop!" said the Judge, "stop! it is an intervention of Providence. This was the very thought that passed through my mind. Gentlemen (addressing the jury), acquit the prisoner."

A Hand-Bite in Japan.

A somewhat curious case was recently heard in the Osaka Appeal Court. Two farmers of Toyama quarreled; one of them bit the other in the hand, the wound ultimately causing the loss of part of that member. This prevented the injured man from cultivating his land, and he had to employ other labor instead. A claim was accordingly brought for very heavy damages against the biter, and 3,360 yen damages were given, being at the rate of 240 yen per annum for fourteen years, the plaintiff being now fifty-six, and it being thought reasonable to suppose that he would have been able to till the land until he was seventy.—*The Herald, Kobe, Japan.*

The Cost of Litigation.

The experience of Henry George in the litigation over the bequest to him of nearly twenty thousand dollars in New Jersey is a good example of the manner in which lawyers and the courts sometimes exhaust the amount in controversy, leaving nothing for the litigants themselves. The sum of two hundred dollars was, after several years of litigation, handed over to Mr. George. The widow of the testator, in whose interest the controversy was waged, died in the poorhouse. The only persons who received any considerable benefit from the estate were the lawyers engaged on one side or the other.—*New York Tribune.*

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

R. Q., NEW HOPE, GA.—Was any hymn now sung in Christian churches written by a Pagan author?

The hymn beginning "Vital spark of heavenly flame" was composed by the Roman Emperor Andreas (76 to 138 A.D.), who was not only a Pagan but a persecutor of the Christians. The paraphrase in general use is by Pope.

S. A. R., LAWRENCE, MASS.—What is the origin of "He's a brick"?

Lycurgus, King of Sparta, as we are told by Plutarch, on being asked by an ambassador why the towns of Sparta had no walls, answered that they had walls, and he would show them to the questioner. On the next day the King led the ambassador to the plains where the Spartan army was drawn up and said: "There thou beholdest the walls of Sparta, and every man a brick."

T. M., MONROE, ALA.—Whence came the name of the Brandywine, the creek from which the famous battle gets its name?

The origin of the name is not quite certain. The most generally accepted explanation is that the name is a corruption of Brauntwein, a name given to the creek by some early Teutonic explorers.

W. S., FORMAN, MICH.—Of what city did Goethe say, "No man can be utterly miserable who has once seen it"?

Naples.

J. B. Y., ROCHESTER, N. Y.—What Queen, when dying, refused a dose of opium, saying, "I want to meet my God awake"?

Maria Theresa. The story is told by Carlyle.

A. P., CEDARVILLE, CAL.—What is the smallest known church in the world?

The Church of St. Lawrence in the Isle of Wight. It has sittings for twelve people only.

G. O. K., MACKINAW, ILL.—Under what flag did the first steamship cross the Atlantic Ocean?

The flag of the United States, flown by the steamship *Savannah*, which crossed the Atlantic in 1819.

B. I. O., COLUMBUS, GA.—What picture did Hawthorne call "The very saddest picture ever painted"?

Guido's portrait of Beatrice Cenci.

P. R., OCALA, FLA.—Was the burning of the Tower of Pisa intentional?

The weight of authority is in favor of its being intentional.

WHAT is the method of transmitting and receiving cablegrams, differing from that of telegraphing in the ordinary commercial way?

This question will be answered *in extenso* in our Science Department next week.

A SUGGESTION FOR FLORIDA PASSENGERS.

So many tourists en route to Florida desire to ride only during the daytime, so as to see the scenery or to avoid night traveling, that I suggest the following schedule: Leave New York 9 A.M. via Royal Blue Line from foot of Liberty Street, go through to Luray, arriving there 7:55 P.M. Spend the night at Luray, where there are two comfortable hotels. Visit the Caverns that night or the next morning. Leave Luray at 10:45 A.M. and spend the night at either Natural Bridge or Roanoke, at both of which places are excellent hotels. Leaving Luray at 10:45 A.M., you arrive at Natural Bridge at 2:40 P.M. and Roanoke 4:20 P.M. Either of these places is a delightful tourist point. Leaving the following morning on the "Shenandoah Limited," which leaves Natural Bridge at 6:31 A.M. and Roanoke 8 A.M., arriving at Chattanooga 7:25 that evening. Spend the night on Lookout Mountain, where there is one of the finest hotels in the country.

Passengers can take choice of two trains from Chattanooga to Jacksonville, which leave at 6 A.M. and 8:50 P.M. Seventeen hours' ride from Chattanooga to Jacksonville.

The tourist should by all means stop over en route at Lookout Mountain. It is a delightful place, with equable climate and numerous attractions. To go directly through to Lookout Mountain leave New York 5 P.M. on the "Shenandoah Limited." Through sleepers and dining-cars from same station as above designated, arriving at Chattanooga 7:25 P.M., connecting with train up the mountain for Lookout Inn.

If time permits, a visit to the Grottoes of the Shenandoah, between Luray and Natural Bridge, would repay the pleasure-seeker and sightseer. Or stop en route and visit the Four Seasons Hotel at Harrogate, now open, and a most delightful place. L. J. ELLIS, Eastern Passenger Agent N. and W. R. R., 317 Broadway, New York.

F. W. S., HANNIBAL, MO.—Of what nationality is President Dole of the Provisional Government of Hawaii?

Of American nativity.

C. E. G., TOLEDO, O.—When were thimbles invented, and whence came the name?

They are claimed as a Dutch invention, but have been found, it is said, at Herculaneum. The etymology of thimble is from thumb-bell, they being originally worn on the thumb, as they still are by sailors and sailmakers.

CHESS.

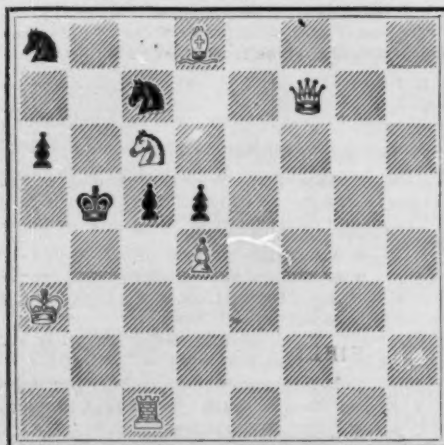
Articles between W. Steinitz and Emanuel Lasker were signed on Saturday, March 3. The match will be for the championship of the world and two thousand dollars a side. It will be a "ten games up" contest, draws not counting, and it will begin on March 15 in this city, to be continued at Philadelphia, and concluded at Montreal. The stakes must be deposited with W. de M. Marier, President of the Montreal Club, on March 10.

Walbrodt, of Berlin, and Dr. Tarrasch, of Nuremberg, will play a match of ten games for three thousand marks (about \$750) a side at Nuremberg, play to begin this month.

The subjoined game occurred in the last round in the tournament for the New York State championship:

RUY LOPEZ.			
D. G. Baird.	Showalter.	D. G. Baird.	Showalter.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	13 P-Q Kt 3	P-B 3
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt-Q B 3	14 Q-Q 4	B-K 3
3 B-Kt 5	P-Q R 3	15 P x P	R x P
4 B-R 4	Kt-B 3	16 Q-K 5	Q R-K B
5 Castles	B-K 2	17 B-K 3	R-B 4
6 P-Q 4	P x P	18 Q-Kt 2	Q-R 5
7 P-K 6	Kt-K 5	19 P-Kt 3	Q-R 6
8 Kt x P	Castles	20 P-Q B 4	Kt x Kt P
9 Kt-B 5	P-Q 4	21 Kt-B 3	Kt x R
10 B x Kt	P x B	Black announces mate in five moves.	
11 Kt x B ch	Q x Kt		
12 B-B 4	R-Kt sq		

PROBLEM NO. 2. FROM SCOTLAND.



White to play, and mate in two moves.

In the sixteenth annual tournament of the New York Chess Association lately played in New York, Hodges won the championship and first prize; J. W. Baird took the second prize, and the remaining prizes went to Halpine and Simonson.

The Illinois Chess Association was formed last month under the officership of Edward A. Meysenburg, President; Harvey L. Hopkins and Sidney P. Johnston, Vice-Presidents; Louis Uedemann, Secretary and Treasurer. A permanent feature of the association will be an annual State championship one-day tournament on Washington's Birthday.

According to a late report, a great international masters' tournament is to be held in St. Petersburg next year. It is said that the prizes to be offered will be the same as those of the London tournament of 1883, the first of which amounted to about fifteen hundred dollars.

A New Cooking School

has been started, which, recognizing the importance of having plenty of milk on hand for cooking purposes, has found its requirements fully met by Borden's Powerless Brand Evaporated Cream, prepared by the New York Condensed Milk Co. It highly endorses it.

Current Events.

Tuesday, February 27.

Routine business in the Senate. . . . The Bland Seigniorage Bill discussed in the House. . . . The Greater New York Bill passes the New York Senate.

A battle between Russian and Prussian soldiers on the frontier is reported.

Wednesday, February 28.

Senator Fry discusses the Hawaiian question in the Senate. . . . The Bland Bill discussed in the House. . . . A battle between striking miners and men at work takes place in West Virginia; a number of men are killed or wounded.

Several amendments made by the Peers are accepted by the House of Commons. . . . The state of siege at Rio Janeiro is abolished preparatory to the presidential election.

Thursday, March 1.

The House passes the Bland Seigniorage Bill. . . . Hawaii discussed in the Senate. . . . Dr. Poole, the Librarian, dies.

Mr. Gladstone makes a speech attacking the attitude of the Peers on current legislation; further amendments to the Parish Councils Bill are adopted. . . . Senhores Moraes and Pereira are elected respectively President and Vice-President of Brazil.

Friday, March 2.

Only the House in session; the Fortifications Bill is passed.

Mr. Gladstone informs the Queen of his intention to resign the Premiership. . . . The Brazilian insurgents are defeated at Larondi, sustaining a heavy loss. . . . The Pope celebrates his eighty-fourth birthday and the sixteenth anniversary of his coronation.

Saturday, March 3.

The Senate not in session. . . . The Pension Appropriation Bill considered in the House. . . . Striking miners in West Virginia burn a railroad bridge and commit other acts of violence. . . . A Populist representative of the Missouri Legislature kills a Democratic member of the same body at Kosciusko, Miss.; two other men are also killed at the same time.

The Queen accepts Mr. Gladstone's resignation, and offers the Premiership to Lord Rosebery, who accepts it. . . . The Brazilian Government completes the cordon of troops along the bay shore at Rio. . . . Chancellor von Caprivi's speech in the Reichstag materially improves the chances of the Russian Treaty.

Sunday, March 4.

An attempt to fire another World's Fair building is made, and results in the arrest of the supposed incendiary.

Sir William Harcourt consents to serve under Lord Rosebery, and will be the Government leader in the House of Commons. . . . Thirteen Anarchists are arrested in Paris. . . . More than 300,000 persons join in a demonstration in Budapest in favor of the Civil Marriage Bill. . . . Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, is again seriously ill. . . . Russia is preparing to make further reprisals against Germany in case the Treaty should fail to pass the Reichstag.

Monday, March 5.

In the House, the Pensions Appropriation Bill is debated. . . . In the Senate, the old McGarrahan claim is considered. . . . The Senate Committee in charge of the Tariff Bill makes changes in the direction of higher duties.

The British Parliament is prorogued; changes in the Cabinet officially announced, Lord Kimberley becoming Secretary for Foreign Affairs and Sir Henry Fowler becoming Secretary for India. . . . Nine more Anarchists are arrested in Paris.

A STORY is told by Mr. James Payn, the novelist, of an incident at a club in Pall Mall. A member lost his umbrella there, and being resolved to draw attention to the circumstance, he caused the following notice to be put up in the entrance-hall: "The nobleman who took away an umbrella not his own on such a date is requested to return it." The committee took umbrage at this statement and summoned the member who had composed it before them. "Why, sir," they said, "should you have supposed that a nobleman had taken your umbrella?" "Well," he replied, "the first article in the club rules says that 'This club is to be composed of noblemen and gentlemen,' and since the person who stole my umbrella could not have been a gentleman, he must have been a nobleman."

WOODBURY'S FACIAL SOAP.

For the Skin, Scalp and Complexion.

A book on Dermatology with every cake. All druggists

WE LAUGH SOMETIMES.

The Wit and Humor Contest.

HOW TO MAKE HENS LAY.

(64) SELECT orthodox hens of good moral training. Name all of them Macduff. Then they will be forced to "lay on or be damned."

(65) "THE deeds of the Nation be upon its own head," remarked Charles, as he observed the History of the United States upside-down on the bookshelf.

(66) WHY does a Canadian horse-dealer especially dislike the McKinley Tariff? Because it deprives him of A-mare-he-can trade.

(67) TEACHER: "What does bigoted mean?"

BRIGHT BOY: "Bigoted means a man who has two wives, and won't let one go."

(68) PROFESSOR: "Miss Smith, please define the evolution theory."

MISS S.: "The evolution theory determines whether man came from a monkey or an ape. And it proves that he did."

(69) A MINISTER took his little three-year-old daughter to a funeral. When he lifted her up so that she could see the corpse, she said: "Why, Papa, he's dead as a hammer."

(70) A COUNTRY preacher, after the choir had tried to sing a hymn three times and failed, in his prayer said: "O Lord, we have sung Thy praise. No; we tried to, but failed. Yea, Thou knowest that we made a three-fold failure."

(71) A MISSOURI preacher, speaking of the woman in search of the lost piece of money, said that her joy when she found it was so great that she exclaimed, "Rejoice with me, for I have found my lost piece of sheep!"

(72) A LITTLE chap, describing some ladies he had noticed at church, said: "One had a blue, another a black rag (veil) on her head; one had eyestickles on her nose, another tacks in her ears, and a real old woman had cracks in her face."

(73) TWO tailors, who were always snipping and cutting at each other, met in the village tavern. One of them, a very small man, rubbing his hands vigorously over the fire, said:

"It's a sarchin' cold mornin'!"

"Gad!" snapped the other. "It must be powerful sarchin' to find you."

(74) HOSTESS: "Don't let that dog come near you, Professor; if you touch him, he will get hair all over you."

PROF. BALDHEAD: "By Jove! I only wish he would."

ELECTROPOISE.

The following is from Rev. W. H. De Puy, A.M., D.D., LL.D., author of the People's Cyclopedia and several other well-known works, and now assistant editor of *The Christian Advocate* at New York, a position which he has filled for more than twenty years:

NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 1893.

MY DEAR SIR:—Myself and family have received so much benefit from the use of your Electropoise and I have become so thoroughly convinced of its practical value as a curative agent that I feel warranted in commending it without reserve to the public. One of my friends, a widely known and highly esteemed clergyman and educator, after using the Electropoise for nearly two years in his family, said to me more than once after thoroughly testing its merits, that if he could not get another he would not take a thousand dollars for it.

I cheerfully give you permission to use this brief note in any way which may aid you in introducing the instrument to the attention of any community.

Very truly yours, W. H. DE PUY.

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